EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

Employment
Hours of Work
Labor Turnover
State and Area Statistics
Earnings: Hourly and Weekly
Indexes: Payrolls and Man-Hours

Vol. 5 No. 9 MARCH 1959

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
James P. Mitchell, Secretary

BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS
Ewan Clague, Commissioner

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EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS

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THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

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DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS

EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

MARCH 1959 Vol. 5 No. 9

DIVISION OF MANPOWER AND EMPLOYMENT STATISTICS
Seymour L. Wolfbein, Chief

CONVERSION OF STATE AND AREA DATA TO 1957 SIC...

State and area employment, hours, and earnings data published in this issue are classified according to the 1957 Standard Industrial Classification Manual. See Announcement on page iii.

WHY HOURS OF WORK ARE A LEADING INDICATOR...

When business cycle turns are impending, the trend of the average factory workweek will change direction months before the employment trend reverses. The article beginning on page v, contributed by Dr. Gerhard Bry of the National Bureau of Economic Research, discusses the reasons why hours lead.

NEW-HIRE RATES...

Effective with publication of turnover rates for January 1959 (this issue for national series and next month for States and areas), new-hire rates will be included in all "B" tables. New hires relate to temporary or permanent additions to the employment roll of individuals who have never before been employed in the establishment or former employees not recalled by the employer. Historical national series are available from January 1951.

NEW AREA SERIES...

Employment data for metropolitan areas in Ohio (table A-12), formerly limited to manufacturing, now include all nonagricultural industry divisions for the areas of Akron, Canton, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, and Youngstown. The Shreveport, La., series have also been expanded to cover all nonagricultural industry divisions.

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EMPLOYMENT and EARNINGS

The national employment figures shown in this report have been adjusted to first quarter 1957 benchmark levels.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

A brief outline of the concepts, methodology, and sources used in preparing data shown in this publication appears in the Annual Supplement Issue. Single copies of the Explanatory Notes may be obtained from the U. S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Division of Manpower and Employment Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. See page 55.

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COOPERATING STATE AGENCIES
Inside back cover

Prepared under the supervision of Jeanette G. Siegel

Announcement

The employment, hours, and earnings estimates for States and areas published in this issue are, except as footnoted in the appropriate tables, classified by industry according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual issued in 1957 by the Bureau of the Budget. This shift to a new classification system was discussed in the article, Effect of Revised Industrial Classification System on BLS Employment Statistics, in Employment and Earnings for October 1958.

Because State and area labor turnover rates for a particular month lag 1 month behind the employment, hours, and earnings estimates, the turnover rates for States and areas published in this issue, relating to November-December 1958, are based on the 1945 SIC. When the rates for December 1958-January 1959 are published next month, the data will be based on reports classified according to the 1957 SIC system.

Employment estimates based on the new SIC are available from January 1958 forward from the State agencies cooperating with the Bureau of Labor Statistics. These agencies are listed on the inside back cover. The change in classification systems has no appreciable effect on the levels and continuity of the hours and earnings series and labor turnover rates for the manufacturing division as a whole.

Estimates for the Nation as a whole prepared under the new classification system will not be published until the fall of 1960. Heretofore, the summed nonfarm and industry division estimates for the States differed only slightly from the national totals because some States had more recent

benchmarks than others and methods of computation varied slightly. In this interim period of differing classification systems, the summed State estimates for industry divisions may differ somewhat from the national totals for two reasons—the State estimates are based on a first quarter 1958 benchmark as compared with a first quarter 1957 benchmark for the national series, and some of the differences between the old and new classification systems involve shifts between divisions. The radio and television broadcasting industry, for example, is classified in the transportation and public utilities division in the 1957 classification system, but in services under the system previously used for State estimates and still used for national estimates.

Why Cyclical Turns in Hours of Work Precede Those in Employment

Gerhard Bry*

One of the statistical measures that portends changes in the general level of economic activity is the length of the workweek. When turns in the business cycle are imminent, the workweek begins to lengthen or shorten months before the employment trend reverses. This lead of cyclical turning points in average weekly hours over turning points in employment is found not only in the large industry divisions such as Manufacturing, but in the industry groups and separate industries as well.[1]

These findings raise a number of questions of obvious significance regarding the use of the average length of workweek as an economic indicator. For example: Do the observed leads of average weekly hours over employment appear only in the industry averages or do they exist also on the plant level? What are the reasons for the observed leads? And finally, what are the prospects that the leads of hours over employment will continue in the future? Let us deal with these topics in turn.

Do Hours Lead Employment in Individual Plants?

Hours and employment statistics are not generally published for individual plants. Moreover, the data collecting agencies of the Government are prevented, by strict disclosure rules, from making individual plant information available. However, through the cooperation of the Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, it was possible to summarize the sequence of turning points of hours, relative to employment, in 20 unidentified manufacturing plants, for the period 1947 through 1957. These plants were selected according to specifications which required that the plants be relatively large by the standards of the industry to which they belong; that they manufacture fairly homogeneous products, such as plate glass, portland cement, or certain types of work clothing; and that monthly data of weekly hours be available throughout the specified years. The requirement of product homogeneity was made to ensure that the measures of the hours-employment relationship would not be affected by shifts among products. The size distribution of the selected plants was as follows:

Size of plant	No. of plants
Total.....	20
Under 500 employees.....	1
500-999 employees.....	4
1,000-2,499 employees.....	6
2,500-4,999 employees.....	2
5,000 employees and over....	7

The data show that, in the selected plants, turns in weekly hours led those in employment in most cases. Timing comparisons were made for all clearly matched turns of hours and employment in each plant.[2] Altogether, the information for the 20 plants produced 74 pairs of comparable turning points.

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*Of Rutgers University (School of Business Administration) and the National Bureau of Economic Research. The material presented here is based on a study, The Timing of Cyclical Changes in the Average Workweek, prepared for the NBER. This study forms part of a broader research project, the results of which will be published as a book on Business Cycle Indicators, edited by Goeffrey H. Moore.

[1] A brief account of the length and pervasiveness of these leads can be found in the Thirty-seventh Annual Report of the National Bureau of Economic Research, pp. 59-61.

[2] These comparisons were based on 12-month moving averages, in order to minimize the effect of seasonal and random fluctuations. The latter are of course much larger in plant than in industry data and thus required smoothing.

Of these, 62 showed leads, 6 lags, and 6 coincidences. The prevalence of leads is similarly strong at peaks and at troughs, as shown in the following table.

The relationship between average hours and employment was not equally close in all plants. Some typical situations are illustrated on the accompanying chart which contains simplified versions of weekly hours and employment variations in four plants in the sample. Plant I illustrates cases where even brief intracyclical variations of hours and employment are closely related, with regular leads of hours over employment. Good correspondence of hours and employment is found in Plant II, as well as close correspondence of labor input variations to changes in general business conditions, as indicated by the shaded areas on the chart. Plant III shows some relatable turns but also reveals a good deal of independence between hours and employment fluctuations. It illustrates the most frequent conditions in our sample: A fair degree of independence between hours and employment, some clearly matched turns, and the typical lead of hours over employment wherever the turns can be matched. Plant IV, finally, is characterized by an almost total absence of related movements.

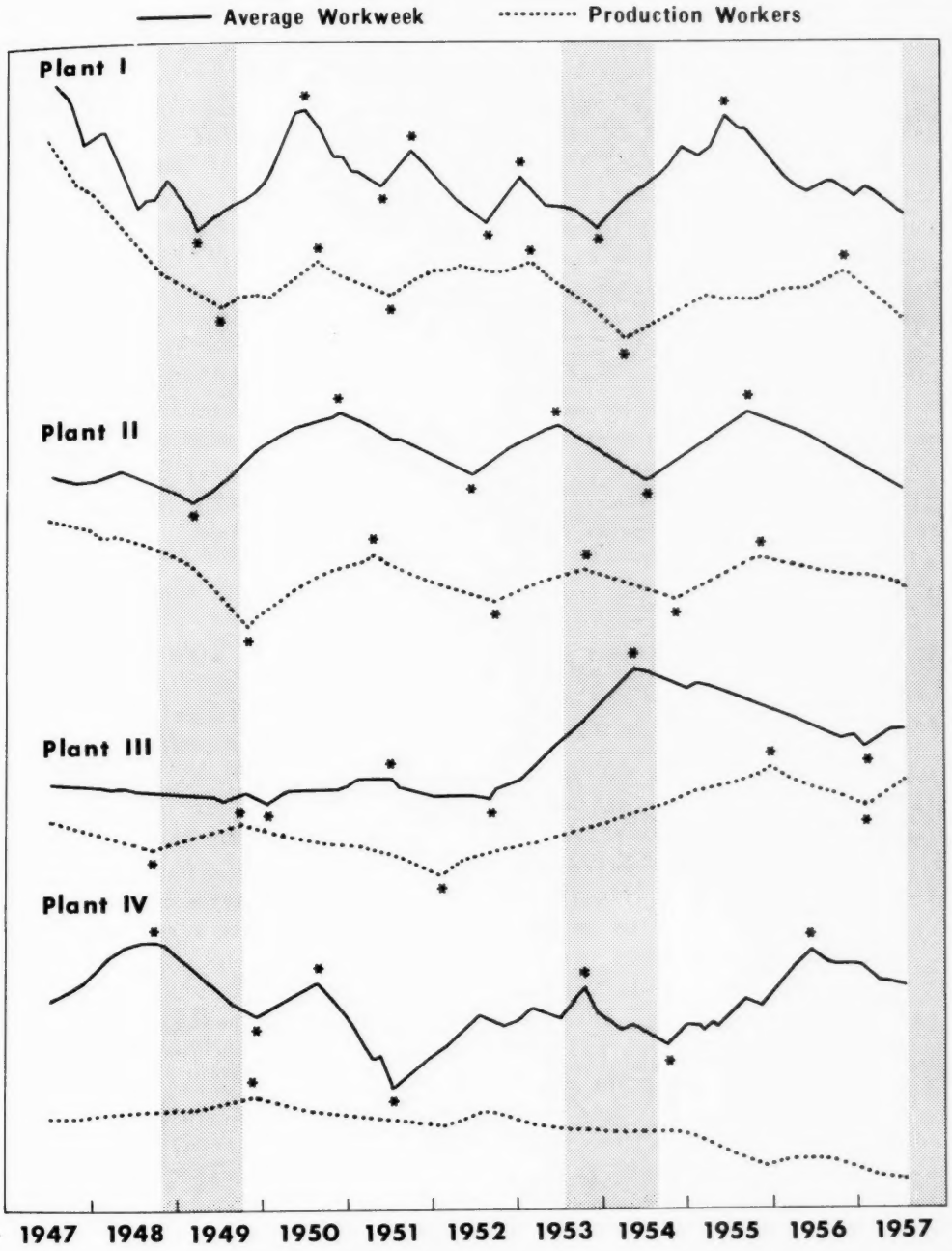
Timing of weekly hours relative to employment, as shown by the number of leads and lags at matched turns, 20 manufacturing plants, 1947-57

(Number)

Plant designation	Cyclical peaks				Cyclical troughs				Peaks and troughs combined			
	Leads	Coincidences	Lags	Total	Leads	Coincidences	Lags	Total	Leads	Coincidences	Lags	Total
Total	34	3	1	38	28	3	5	36	62	6	6	74
A	3	–	–	3	2	–	1	3	5	–	1	6
B	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
C	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	2	2	1	–	3
D	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	3
E	2	–	–	2	1	–	–	1	3	–	–	3
F	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
G	2	1	–	3	2	–	–	2	4	1	–	5
H	2	–	–	2	2	–	1	3	4	–	1	5
I	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2	3	–	–	3
J	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0	–	–	–	0
K	1	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	2	–	–	2
L	4	–	–	4	4	–	–	4	8	–	–	8
M	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	2
N	1	1	–	2	–	1	1	2	1	2	1	4
O	2	–	–	2	2	–	–	2	4	–	–	4
P	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	6	–	–	6
Q	2	1	–	3	3	–	–	3	5	1	–	6
R	3	–	–	3	3	–	–	3	6	–	–	6
S	2	–	1	3	1	1	–	2	3	1	1	5
T	2	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	2	–	1	3

Weekly Hours and Employment of Production Workers in 4 Manufacturing Plants, 1947-57

(Smoothed Series, Undisclosed Scales)



Shaded areas represent business cycle contractions, according to NBER chronology. Dots identify peaks and troughs of specific cycles.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

Why Do Hours Lead?

Among the factors chiefly responsible for the lead of cyclical turns in average weekly hours over employment may be the following: (a) Scheduled hours can be more quickly and conveniently adjusted than employment volume; (b) changes in the length of the workweek do not commit a company to a course of expansion or contraction of employment; (c) at business cycle peaks, reduction of overtime if much has been scheduled, leads to substantial cost saving through the avoidance of premium wage payments; (d) reduction of overtime may also enhance productivity, since overtime hours tend to be less productive and liberal use of overtime may encourage "drag-out" of work; (e) at troughs, fuller employment of that part of the regular work force which had been on involuntary part time provides cost advantages, as compared with hiring and training new help; (f) maintenance of a "stable" work force is preferable from the viewpoint of employee morale; and finally (g) work-sharing in times of receding demand and the converse sharing of increasing work opportunities is regarded, in many industries, as good public policy and is frequently made part of union agreements.

As plausible as these reasons may appear, they leave some basic questions unanswered. Why should employment continue to rise, near peaks, after hours have been reduced? An analysis of labor turnover rates likewise reveals that after hours have started to drop, near peaks, the hiring rate exceeds the voluntary quit rate for a while, thus bringing continued advances in employment. These relationships are observable on the plant as well as the industry level. But why should management, once it decides to reduce labor input, be unable to reduce hiring just enough to compensate for voluntary quits? In order to answer these questions, interviews with 15 industrial relations managers were scheduled in plants other than those for which data had been obtained from the BLS. The following paragraphs summarize the conclusions reached from these interviews.

Briefly, the continuation of existing employment trends, after weekly hours have changed direction, appears to be a result of the momentum of prevailing employment policies. Although decisions on overtime, relating to the length of the workweek, are typically made at the foreman level in response to changes in current workloads, decisions to change hiring policies are made at the plant management level, or even higher. That is, changes in weekly hours come about as the result of fluctuations in current workloads and are short-term adjustments of labor input. In contrast, changes in employment, other than those resulting from normal turnover, are the result of policy decisions based on long-term anticipated workloads. The latter adjustments presume some revisions in the business outlook of the plant, division, or company; they require the accumulation of internal and external evidence that such revision is warranted. In the meantime, established policies stand.

Adjustment of Labor Input Before Peaks

In the early stages of the cyclical decline of average weekly hours, reduction of overtime plays a large role. Although decisions on overtime hours are often made by foremen or supervisors who are under general instructions to keep such hours from being excessive, how vigorously these instructions are observed depends on circumstances such as the relative importance of labor costs, the profitability of the work involved, the urgency of the delivery date, and the service orientation of the firm. In any case, during the period close to peaks in general business activity, workloads tend to be heavy, deliveries urgent, the labor market tight, and recourse to longer hours least avoidable. Foremen request additional help, but frequently cannot obtain it expeditiously. This is their excuse for the high costs of hours worked at premium rates.

Suppose that the demand originating from "sales" decreases somewhat. These decreases will take pressure off "production" and lead

to a reduction in premium hours, thereby reducing the length of the average workweek. The fact that overtime hours are cut will not necessarily induce foremen to cancel their requests for additional help, since they may have no reason to assume that the reduction of pressure is more than temporary. They have just reached the desirable condition of operating without excessive overtime and will want to continue this state of affairs. The labor market, on the whole, is still very tight. They may have been clamoring for some hard-to-get personnel for a long time and will not relinquish their demands. In addition, there may still be some backlog of work plus many tasks that had been postponed in order to give priority to urgent orders. Voluntary quits will typically be replaced, requisitions of old standing will be kept active, and new requests will be processed. If hiring is done to cut overtime, recruiting and training costs must, of course, be considered. To some extent recruiting costs are fixed; and training costs, spread over any prolonged service of new workers, tend to be below overtime costs. For many new jobs, training periods are short, trained workers can be hired, or even untrained workers will soon begin to produce—even though at a low rate. Thus, training costs are not regarded as a major deterrent to replacing overtime by regular workers. All in all, from the foreman's point of view, there is no reason to stop the normal recruiting process.

What about the employment decisions made at higher management levels? Hiring policies will only be changed if there is clear indication that business has taken a turn for the worse. Outlook does not change, nor can policies, with every fluctuation in orders or sales. Internal and external evidence must be sufficiently strong and prolonged to justify a policy change. Orders, sales, backlogs, capacity utilization, labor costs, and profits constitute part of the internal evidence; industry statistics, trade opinion, general economic indicators, and business forecasts are part of the external evidence considered. Eventually, after the outlook has been modified, businessmen may decide to retrench and, in this process, change employment policies. During the interim, the old policies stand.

It is essential to qualify this somewhat simplified account. If the projected workload of a plant requires less than the existing contingent of workers, foremen as well as higher management will, of course, attempt to reduce the payroll without waiting for signs of a companywide, industrywide, or nationwide recession. At the same time, management may try to find jobs for excess workers elsewhere in the firm--perhaps as replacements for voluntary quits, retirements, or other separations. It will not characteristically broaden such action into a policy change unless it should appear that retrenchment on a larger scale is required.

Other complications beset the contraction of employment. If the workload adjustment necessitates not only reduced hiring but actual layoffs, company policies may be circumscribed by collective agreements. In many cases, dismissal of workers with specified seniority may be permitted only after the workday is cut for all workers or after consultation with the union. Even if layoffs are indicated, seniority rules may delay the adjustment. A worker whose job is to be abolished, may have the right to "bump" a worker with lower seniority, in the same or another department or plant. The transferred worker has to learn the new job—typically from the replaced man. This leads to double-employment, though for a limited period, at the very time that a policy of labor input contraction is being pursued. It should be realized that "bumping" is a chain-reaction procedure—four or five "bumps" may be involved in the cancellation of a job held by a man with high seniority.

So far, the lag of employment peaks behind hours peaks has been traced to the sluggishness of management policies (relating to employment) as compared with the more flexible actions by foremen (relating to hours). However, the explanation of the lead of hours

should not be entirely conceived in terms of sharply conflicting practices at different management levels. Management responsibilities are not that clearly defined, and tend to vary considerably from firm to firm. Perhaps the lead of hours should rather be regarded as the result of differences in shorter term versus longer term adjustments.

Adjustment of Labor Input Before Troughs

Close to the low point of business activity, a variety of circumstances and of managerial considerations play their role in causing average weekly hours to turn in advance of employment. Near the trough of cycles, part-time work is widespread with some underutilization of manpower during the hours of employment.[3] Suppose an increase in orders and a consequent stepping-up of production schedules occurs. Some such stepping-up may be possible without measurable adjustment of labor input by just "taking up the slack." Some further increase in output may be achieved by extending the workweek of those currently employed to full time or, for a limited period, beyond full-time hours. If more men are needed for a particular job, there may be an attempt to transfer workers from other jobs or departments that are still overstaffed. Only when these resources are exhausted, will management turn to the labor market.

In the beginning, any rehiring or new hiring will be cautious and will not exceed normal quits. Why will supervisors and managers prefer to raise weekly hours rather than to hire new workers? There is the need to satisfy those who accepted short-time work in lieu of layoffs; union agreements may regulate the sequence of the buildup and require that normal hours be introduced for the employed workers of specified seniority before new labor is hired. Guaranteed wage provisions and the experience rating aspects of unemployment insurance contributions make it desirable not to "commit" the company more deeply than necessary. Also, the initial costs of hiring, training, and supervising new workers must enter managerial considerations to some extent, although as stated previously, such costs may not be a prime deterrent. Finally, the retrenchment policies instituted by management during the contraction are likely to be still in force. Management will resume expansionist policies only when firmly convinced that the turn has come.

These general conditions may be modified by a host of special circumstances. Large orders in one or the other department, obligations of early delivery incurred in order to obtain a contract, a promising outlook for specific products, production processes requiring new stocks, excessive layoffs or postponed hiring during the downturn, collective agreements specifying a shorter normal workweek--these and other circumstances may easily interfere with the usual pattern of an upturn in average weekly hours preceding a pickup in employment.

Will Hours Continue to Lead?

In the past, the average workweek has experienced its cyclical turns before turns in employment and general business conditions. Will it preserve this indicator characteristic in the future? Several factors must be considered.

The recent growth of a number of institutional arrangements bears on this question. Guaranteed annual wage agreements, supplementary unemployment benefits, union agreements on the mechanics of layoff and rehiring, protection of seniority rights, and retirement fund equities are examples. The main tendency of these institutional arrangements is to strengthen job security and to reduce labor turnover. Hence, variations in labor input, as affected by these developments, will take the form of manipulating the length of the workweek rather than the number of workers. This will tend to perpetuate the lead of average weekly hours over employment. However, some arrangements will not have this effect. Supplementary unemployment benefits are an example. During the recent recession, the

[3] This underutilization is particularly pronounced in case of indirect labor but also, in many circumstances, discernible in the case of production workers.

automobile workers preferred layoffs of low seniority workers to a short workweek for all workers. Combined unemployment insurance and supplementary unemployment benefits assured a fairly high income for the layoffs; the earnings of the high seniority workers were protected; and the overall income for the group as a whole was higher than it would have been otherwise. Assuming the perpetuation of present rules, the spread of supplementary unemployment benefits in the future would tend to dampen the cyclical fluctuations of the average workweek.

Technological progress in the direction of greater automation may affect the fluctuation of hours in some continuous-process industries. Closely scheduled around-the-clock operations might be expected to impose narrow limits on the manipulation of the length of the workweek. However, 24-hour operating schedules do not necessarily imply inflexibility in the length of the workweek per worker. Workers can still work a 4-, 5-, or 6-day week. Moreover, the length of the standard shift can be changed; for example, four 6-hour shifts might be substituted for three 8-hour shifts. Thus, considerable flexibility in the length of the workweek is compatible with continuous plant operation. The overall effect of automation, however, may be in the direction of less flexibility, since changes in the number of days worked and in the length of shifts are managerially cumbersome--certainly more so than arrangements for overtime or short time under less rigid operating conditions.

Will progress in management techniques affect the lead of weekly hours? The corporate officers interviewed expressed some interest in setting standards for decisions on the adjustment of labor input. Attempts had been made, it was learned, to develop formal standards ranging from simple rules of thumb to more complex approaches. A simple approach might be illustrated by the rule: "If 50 additional man-hours per week at a semiskilled occupation are required for more than 6 weeks, an extra man will be hired." In another instance, experiments were made to base hiring (and layoff) decisions on a combination of 5 or 6 important factors such as length of prospective employment (or dearth of work), level of skill, degree of specialization and training time. However, it transpired that rules or formulas were infrequently relied upon in practice, presumably because of the many complicating factors and special circumstances. Frequently, decisions may be heavily affected by special considerations incapable of standardized measurement; for example, the need of an important customer for a particular job at a particular time. Consequently, the formalizing of decisions on overtime versus hiring are practical only within narrow limits. In any case, there is no indication that such formalization would reduce flexibility in the length of the average workweek.

One more factor which should be considered is improved business forecasting. The lag of employment turns behind those in hours may, to some extent be due to the belated realization of cyclical changes in industry or company activity. To the extent that this is so, increased awareness and skillful use of economic indicators may conceivably shorten the lag and prevent companies from continuing their employment policies after circumstances may warrant a reversal. However, despite current progress in this field, forecasting still remains speculative. Important changes in the hours-employment leads cannot be expected to originate from this quarter. Sharpened foresight and wise economic policies may tend to reduce the severity of business cycles, and, consequently, of labor input fluctuations. However, such reduction would be unlikely to affect the lead of average hours over employment in its role as an indicator of economic change, since hours have led during both severe and mild cycles.

Altogether, although there are factors which may in the future tend to limit the flexibility of hours of work, the lead of hours over employment turns will probably be maintained and with it the importance of the length of the workweek as an indicator of cyclical change.

Employment Highlights

FEBRUARY 1959

The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls was 50.2 million in February 1959, virtually unchanged from the previous month. Most industries showed the customary seasonal change. The steel industry continued to report a steady recovery in employment from the low point of the business downturn last spring.

The factory workweek, at 39.8 hours in February, was comparatively steady over the month. Hourly earnings remained at $2.19 and weekly earnings edged off by 22 cents to $87.16.

Nonmanufacturing Industries

Employment changes in nonmanufacturing industries were on the whole seasonal. The job decline in retail trade was somewhat less than usual for the month, but the drop in contract construction was relatively sharp for February. Employment declined slightly in mining and transportation; the job situation in these industries has shown almost no improvement since the low point of the recession.

Factory Job Changes Are Seasonal

The number of factory jobs rose slightly over the month to 15.7 million. Employment continued to rise substantially in the primary metals industry as steel mills further increased their output. Employment in primary metals has risen about 140,000 (14 percent) since its low point last May. An employment increase in the machinery industry resulted mainly from strike settlements at a large agricultural equipment company.

Employment changes in most other industries wer seasonal. The relatively large increase in appare trades employment was the usual one associated wit production of summer wear.

Factory Workweek and Earnings

The workweek in manufacturing industries wa seasonally steady at 39.8 hours. There was almost n change in hours of work in the primary metals indus try, although there is usually a large decline. Th machinery industry reported a rise in hours of work which was apparently connected with catching-up opera tions following the end of a major strike. In the automobile industry where employment was close to the January level, hours of work dropped sharply.

Hourly earnings of factory production workers remained unchanged for the third consecutive month a $2.19. Weekly earnings edged off to $87.16.

Compared with February a year ago, average weekly earnings were up by $6.52. This resulted from the lengthening of the workweek by 1.4 hours as well as the rise of 9 cents in hourly earnings. Every major industry group in manufacturing reported higher weekly earnings in February 1959 than a year earlier. Earnings were higher by more than $16 per week in the primary metals and rubber products industries. Both industries have recovered sharply over the year in hours of work, and have also shown large increases in hourly earnings.

Table A-1: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

(In thousands)

Year and month	TOTAL	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service and miscellaneous	Government
Annual average:									
1919	26,829	1,124	1,021	10,534	3,711	4,664	1,050	2,054	2,671
1920	27,088	1,230	848	10,534	3,998	4,623	1,110	2,142	2,603
1921	24,125	953	1,012	8,132	3,459	4,754	1,097	2,187	2,531
1922	25,569	920	1,185	8,986	3,505	5,084	1,079	2,268	2,542
1923	28,128	1,203	1,229	10,155	3,882	5,494	1,123	2,431	2,611
1924	27,770	1,092	1,321	9,523	3,806	5,626	1,163	2,516	2,723
1925	28,505	1,080	1,446	9,786	3,824	5,810	1,166	2,591	2,802
1926	29,539	1,176	1,555	9,997	3,940	6,033	1,235	2,755	2,848
1927	29,691	1,105	1,608	9,839	3,891	6,165	1,295	2,871	2,917
1928	29,710	1,041	1,606	9,786	3,822	6,137	1,360	2,962	2,996
1929	31,041	1,078	1,497	10,534	3,907	6,401	1,431	3,127	3,066
1930	29,143	1,000	1,372	9,401	3,675	6,064	1,398	3,084	3,149
1931	26,383	864	1,214	8,021	3,243	5,531	1,333	2,913	3,264
1932	23,377	722	970	6,797	2,804	4,907	1,270	2,682	3,225
1933	23,466	735	809	7,258	2,659	4,999	1,225	2,614	3,167
1934	25,699	874	862	8,346	2,736	5,552	1,247	2,784	3,298
1935	26,792	888	912	8,907	2,771	5,692	1,262	2,883	3,477
1936	28,802	937	1,145	9,653	2,956	6,076	1,313	3,060	3,662
1937	30,718	1,006	1,112	10,606	3,114	6,543	1,355	3,233	3,749
1938	28,902	882	1,055	9,253	2,840	6,453	1,347	3,196	3,876
1939	30,311	845	1,150	10,078	2,912	6,612	1,399	3,321	3,995
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,436	3,477	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,248	7,416	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,483
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,435	3,919	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,409	3,934	6,043
1945	40,037	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,944
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,474	5,595
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,783	5,474
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,925	5,650
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,949	9,513	1,765	4,972	5,856
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,645	1,824	5,077	6,026
1951	47,347	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,892	5,264	6,389
1952	48,303	885	2,634	16,334	4,185	10,281	1,967	5,411	6,609
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,038	5,538	6,645
1954	48,431	777	2,593	15,995	4,009	10,520	2,122	5,664	6,751
1955	50,056	777	2,759	16,563	4,062	10,846	2,219	5,916	6,914
1956	51,766	807	2,929	16,903	4,161	11,221	2,308	6,160	7,277
1957	52,162	809	2,808	16,782	4,151	11,302	2,348	6,336	7,626
1958	50,536	720	2,648	15,464	3,904	11,136	2,375	6,396	7,893
1958: February	49,777	747	2,173	15,593	3,944	10,948	2,343	6,240	7,789
March	49,690	733	2,316	15,355	3,910	10,939	2,348	6,267	7,822
April	49,726	716	2,493	15,104	3,883	10,940	2,356	6,384	7,850
May	49,949	711	2,685	15,023	3,874	10,961	2,370	6,455	7,870
June	50,413	717	2,806	15,206	3,904	11,035	2,391	6,488	7,866
July	50,178	705	2,882	15,161	3,907	10,984	2,410	6,465	7,664
August	50,576	708	2,955	15,462	3,897	11,011	2,413	6,452	7,678
September	51,237	711	2,927	15,755	3,886	11,151	2,392	6,472	7,943
October	51,136	708	2,887	15,536	3,897	11,225	2,380	6,463	8,040
November	51,432	712	2,784	15,795	3,885	11,382	2,374	6,426	8,074
December	51,935	713	2,486	15,749	3,881	11,976	2,373	6,384	8,373
1959: January	50,292	705	2,342	15,676	3,837	11,035	2,366	6,303	8,028
February	50,233	695	2,242	15,737	3,829	10,956	2,378	6,314	8,082

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	February 1959	January 1959	February 1958	February 1959 net change from: January 1959	February 1959 net change from: February 1958
TOTAL	50,233	50,292	49,777	-59	+456
MINING	695	705	747	-10	-52
Metal mining	92.2	94.2	97.8	-2.0	-5.6
Bituminous-coal mining	191.7	192.3	212.4	-.6	-20.7
Nonmetallic mining and quarrying	103.2	103.4	103.2	-.2	0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,242	2,342	2,173	-100	+69
MANUFACTURING	15,737	15,676	15,593	+61	+144
DURABLE GOODS	9,039	8,986	8,906	+53	+133
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,698	6,690	6,687	+8	+11
Durable Goods					
Ordnance and accessories	135.5	136.8	121.1	-1.3	+14.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	604.6	611.1	581.5	-6.5	+23.1
Furniture and fixtures	378.1	374.1	356.7	+4.0	+21.4
Stone, clay, and glass products	505.7	507.6	504.3	-1.9	+1.4
Primary metal industries	1,196.0	1,166.5	1,134.6	+29.5	+61.4
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,058.4	1,051.5	1,042.9	+6.9	+15.5
Machinery (except electrical)	1,531.5	1,509.4	1,579.7	+22.1	-48.2
Electrical machinery	1,172.0	1,170.9	1,132.4	+1.1	+39.6
Transportation equipment	1,672.8	1,690.0	1,676.0	-17.2	-3.2
Instruments and related products	325.6	320.2	320.9	+5.4	+4.7
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	458.6	448.0	455.6	+10.6	+3.0
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	1,370.1	1,387.3	1,386.8	-17.2	-16.7
Tobacco manufactures	84.1	89.0	89.6	-4.9	-5.5
Textile-mill products	952.4	946.3	945.8	+6.1	+6.6
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,207.9	1,181.1	1,181.4	+26.8	+26.5
Paper and allied products	549.7	549.7	545.7	0	+4.0
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	852.0	852.1	853.2	-.1	-1.2
Chemicals and allied products	824.2	823.4	824.5	+.8	-.3
Products of petroleum and coal	225.0	232.5	241.4	-7.5	-16.4
Rubber products	257.8	259.1	251.4	-1.3	+6.4
Leather and leather products	374.5	369.6	366.7	+4.9	+7.8
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,829	3,837	3,944	-8	-115
TRANSPORTATION	2,492	2,499	2,552	-7	-60
COMMUNICATION	743	744	795	-1	-52
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	594	594	597	0	-3
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	10,956	11,035	10,948	-79	+8
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,022	3,027	3,023	-5	-1
RETAIL TRADE	7,934	8,008	7,925	-74	+9
General merchandise stores	1,324.5	1,376.4	1,316.4	-51.9	+8.1
Food and liquor stores	1,589.2	1,579.8	1,602.2	+9.4	-13.0
Automotive and accessories dealers	766.4	764.3	778.4	+2.1	-12.0
Apparel and accessories stores	561.1	583.8	554.8	-22.7	+6.3
Other retail trade	3,693.0	3,703.6	3,673.2	-10.6	+19.8

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-2: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and selected groups-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry division and group	February 1959	January 1959	February 1958	February 1959 net change from: January 1959	February 1959 net change from: February 1958
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,378	2,366	2,343	+12	+35
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,314	6,303	6,240	+11	+74
GOVERNMENT	8,082	8,028	7,789	+54	+293
FEDERAL	2,143	2,157	2,140	-14	+3
STATE AND LOCAL	5,939	5,871	5,649	+68	+290

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-3: Production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

(In thousands)

Major industry group	February 1959	January 1959	February 1958	February 1959 net change from: January 1959	February 1959 net change from: February 1958
MANUFACTURING	11,898	11,849	11,767	+49	+131
DURABLE GOODS	6,775	6,732	6,653	+43	+122
NONDURABLE GOODS	5,123	5,117	5,114	+6	+9
Durable goods					
Ordnance and accessories	71.5	72.9	67.0	-1.4	+4.5
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	540.3	546.2	516.5	-5.9	+23.8
Furniture and fixtures	316.1	312.4	295.3	+3.7	+20.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	408.7	411.1	408.0	-2.4	+.7
Primary metal industries	982.4	953.5	912.5	+28.9	+69.9
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	824.9	818.9	805.8	+6.0	+19.1
Machinery (except electrical)	1,070.9	1,052.9	1,108.6	+18.0	-37.7
Electrical machinery	791.2	791.2	766.6	0	+24.6
Transportation equipment	1,196.9	1,214.0	1,206.9	-17.1	-10.0
Instruments and related products	211.8	208.4	210.9	+3.4	+.9
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	360.2	350.5	355.0	+9.7	+5.2
Nondurable Goods					
Food and kindred products	934.8	951.1	951.0	-16.3	-16.2
Tobacco manufactures	74.5	78.9	79.2	-4.4	-4.7
Textile-mill products	860.5	855.3	854.7	+5.2	+5.8
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,075.0	1,052.0	1,050.6	+23.0	+24.4
Paper and allied products	440.1	440.9	438.4	-.8	+1.7
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	542.6	542.9	545.8	-.3	-3.2
Chemicals and allied products	514.4	513.2	518.5	+1.2	-4.1
Products of petroleum and coal	148.5	154.0	158.7	-5.5	-10.2
Rubber products	198.8	199.4	191.3	-.6	+7.5
Leather and leather products	334.0	329.5	326.2	+4.5	+7.8

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-4: Index of employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division

(1947-49=100)

Industry division	February 1959	January 1959	December 1958	February 1958
TOTAL	114.8	115.0	118.7	113.8
Mining	73.3	74.4	75.2	78.8
Contract construction	106.5	111.3	118.1	103.2
Manufacturing	105.4	105.0	105.5	104.4
Durable goods	112.3	111.6	111.6	110.6
Nondurable goods	97.4	97.3	98.3	97.2
Transportation and public utilities	94.1	94.3	95.3	96.9
Transportation	86.6	86.8	88.2	88.7
Communication	109.9	110.1	110.5	117.6
Other public utilities	114.9	114.9	115.3	115.5
Wholesale and retail trade	116.4	117.3	127.3	116.4
Wholesale trade	121.1	121.3	122.8	121.1
Retail trade	114.8	115.8	128.9	114.6
Finance, insurance, and real estate	137.8	137.1	137.5	135.7
Service and miscellaneous	129.0	128.8	130.5	127.5
Government	142.8	141.8	147.9	137.6
Federal	113.5	114.2	131.7	113.3
State and local	157.4	155.6	156.0	149.8

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-5: Index of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

(1947-49=100)

Major industry group	February 1959	January 1959	December 1958	February 1958
MANUFACTURING	96.2	95.8	96.5	95.1
DURABLE GOODS	101.5	100.9	101.0	99.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	90.0	89.9	91.1	89.8
Durable Goods				
Ordnance and accessories	317.6	322.1	322.1	295.6
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	73.2	74.0	76.6	70.1
Furniture and fixtures	107.0	105.6	104.6	99.9
Stone, clay, and glass products	94.0	94.5	97.0	93.8
Primary metal industries	95.4	92.7	91.6	88.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	105.9	105.1	105.8	103.5
Machinery (except electrical)	94.2	92.6	91.3	97.5
Electrical machinery	123.5	123.5	123.2	119.8
Transportation equipment	117.0	118.7	118.1	118.0
Instruments and related products	109.3	107.2	108.2	108.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	94.7	92.4	94.7	93.4
Nondurable Goods				
Food and kindred products	79.0	80.3	84.6	80.3
Tobacco manufactures	71.0	74.8	78.5	74.8
Textile-mill products	70.5	70.0	70.5	70.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	103.2	101.0	101.4	100.9
Paper and allied products	109.8	110.1	110.6	109.3
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	113.0	113.0	114.4	113.6
Chemicals and allied products	100.7	100.5	100.7	102.9
Products of petroleum and coal	80.1	82.8	83.3	85.5
Rubber products	97.7	97.7	97.2	93.8
Leather and leather products	92.3	91.2	91.0	90.1

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-6: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division, seasonally adjusted

Industry division	Number (in thousands)				Index (1947-49=100)			
	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Feb. 1958
TOTAL	51,036	51,022	50,844	50,575	116.7	116.6	116.2	115.6
Mining	695	705	709	747	73.3	74.4	74.8	78.8
Contract construction	2,533	2,602	2,550	2,455	120.3	123.6	121.1	116.6
Manufacturing	15,789	15,768	15,701	15,648	105.8	105.6	105.2	104.8
Durable goods	9,030	9,004	8,956	8,895	112.1	111.8	111.2	110.5
Nondurable goods	6,759	6,764	6,745	6,753	98.3	98.3	98.1	98.2
Transportation and public utilities	3,874	3,895	3,859	3,990	95.2	95.7	94.8	98.0
Transportation	2,530	2,550	2,513	2,591	87.9	88.6	87.3	90.0
Communication	747	748	747	799	110.5	110.7	110.5	118.2
Other public utilities	597	597	599	600	115.5	115.5	115.9	116.1
Wholesale and retail trade	11,244	11,198	11,143	11,235	119.5	119.0	118.4	119.4
Wholesale trade	3,022	3,027	3,005	3,023	121.1	121.3	120.4	121.1
Retail trade	8,222	8,171	8,138	8,212	118.9	118.2	117.7	118.8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	2,402	2,390	2,385	2,367	139.2	138.5	138.2	137.1
Service and miscellaneous	6,443	6,432	6,448	6,367	131.7	131.5	131.8	130.1
Government	8,056	8,032	8,049	7,766	142.3	141.9	142.2	137.2
Federal	2,176	2,190	2,221	2,173	115.3	116.0	117.6	115.1
State and local	5,880	5,842	5,828	5,593	155.9	154.9	154.5	148.3

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table A-7: Employees in manufacturing, by major industry group, seasonally adjusted

(In thousands)

Major industry group	All employees				Production workers			
	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Feb. 1958
MANUFACTURING	15,789	15,768	15,701	15,648	11,940	11,934	11,884	11,818
DURABLE GOODS	9,030	9,004	8,956	8,895	6,763	6,747	6,708	6,642
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,759	6,764	6,745	6,753	5,177	5,187	5,176	5,176
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	136	137	136	121	72	73	73	67
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	631	644	642	607	565	578	577	541
Furniture and fixtures	372	369	364	351	310	307	303	289
Stone, clay, and glass products	512	520	520	510	415	422	422	414
Primary metal industries	1,191	1,162	1,150	1,130	977	949	938	908
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	1,050	1,044	1,050	1,035	817	811	816	798
Machinery (except electrical)	1,516	1,499	1,489	1,564	1,055	1,043	1,033	1,093
Electrical machinery	1,164	1,163	1,151	1,124	783	783	774	759
Transportation equipment	1,673	1,690	1,681	1,676	1,197	1,214	1,208	1,207
Instruments and related products	326	319	318	321	212	207	208	211
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	459	457	455	456	360	360	356	355
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	1,474	1,477	1,474	1,493	1,033	1,037	1,035	1,051
Tobacco manufactures	88	87	88	94	79	77	78	83
Textile-mill products	943	942	940	938	852	851	849	847
Apparel and other finished textile products	1,171	1,171	1,167	1,144	1,039	1,042	1,040	1,015
Paper and allied products	552	552	549	548	442	443	441	440
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	855	852	849	856	546	543	542	549
Chemicals and allied products	825	820	821	828	511	510	511	522
Products of petroleum and coal	227	236	236	243	151	157	157	161
Rubber products	257	257	253	250	198	197	194	190
Leather and leather products	367	370	368	359	326	330	329	318

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

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Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Production or construction workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
TOTAL	50,292	51,935	50,477	—	—	—
MINING	705	713	766	558	566	616
METAL MINING	94.2	93.4	101.2	78.3	76.9	84.3
Iron mining	31.3	30.3	33.9	26.8	25.8	29.0
Copper mining	30.2	30.2	29.9	25.0	25.0	24.7
Lead and zinc mining	13.0	12.7	14.8	10.6	10.2	12.3
ANTHRACITE MINING	19.5	19.6	23.3	17.7	17.8	21.7
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	192.3	192.2	219.8	170.9	171.4	196.9
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION	296.0	300.7	315.8	205.0	209.7	223.6
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	181.1	182.7	191.1	106.5	108.0	116.2
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	103.4	107.3	106.1	85.9	89.7	89.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	2,342	2,486	2,387	1,972	2,115	2,025
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	433	506	453	362	434	382
Highway and street construction	174.9	217.0	166.8	150.6	192.9	144.1
Other nonbuilding construction	258.0	289.0	286.4	211.0	241.1	237.7
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	1,909	1,980	1,934	1,611	1,681	1,643
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	652.1	677.8	721.1	564.0	589.0	626.7
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	1,257.2	1,302.5	1,212.9	1,046.7	1,092.0	1,015.8
Plumbing and heating	296.7	308.6	302.6	239.4	250.9	247.2
Painting and decorating	148.2	163.8	136.4	131.1	146.9	122.0
Electrical work	170.7	177.4	173.4	134.7	141.4	137.4
Other special-trade contractors	641.6	652.7	600.5	541.5	552.8	509.2
MANUFACTURING	15,676	15,749	15,865	11,849	11,930	12,024
DURABLE GOODS	8,986	8,989	9,138	6,732	6,740	6,869
NONDURABLE GOODS	6,690	6,760	6,727	5,117	5,190	5,155
Durable Goods						
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	136.8	136.1	120.0	72.9	72.8	67.6
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	611.1	630.3	592.1	546.2	564.7	526.4
Logging camps and contractors	81.5	89.4	71.0	75.6	83.3	64.8
Sawmills and planing mills	301.3	309.8	299.6	273.5	282.0	272.1
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	130.3	132.8	122.4	109.8	111.9	101.6
Wooden containers	44.1	44.8	45.6	40.2	40.8	41.3
Miscellaneous wood products	53.9	53.5	53.5	47.1	46.7	46.6

See footnote at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Production workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
Durable Goods—Continued						
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	374.1	369.8	360.4	312.4	308.6	298.5
Household furniture	272.5	267.5	258.1	234.8	230.0	220.6
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	44.4	44.8	44.3	34.5	34.9	34.5
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	33.9	34.2	35.7	25.2	25.7	26.3
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	23.3	23.3	22.3	17.9	18.0	17.1
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	507.6	519.0	515.5	411.1	421.9	418.5
Flat glass	23.5	23.3	33.8	19.9	19.7	30.1
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	94.2	96.0	93.5	79.5	81.3	77.7
Glass products made of purchased glass	17.3	17.3	16.9	14.3	14.3	13.9
Cement, hydraulic	39.3	41.7	41.2	32.2	34.4	33.9
Structural clay products	70.3	74.2	72.4	60.6	64.4	62.4
Pottery and related products	44.7	45.1	45.5	38.3	38.7	38.9
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	106.6	110.1	101.2	84.7	87.8	80.3
Cut-stone and stone products	17.8	18.3	17.9	15.3	15.8	15.3
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	93.9	93.0	93.1	66.3	65.5	66.0
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	1,166.5	1,155.4	1,183.8	953.5	943.4	958.4
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	569.8	564.2	567.2	469.5	464.4	462.0
Iron and steel foundries	211.0	208.2	217.6	180.6	178.2	186.3
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	54.9	55.1	64.0	42.6	42.8	49.6
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	12.0	11.8	12.3	8.9	8.7	8.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	110.3	110.0	109.5	85.0	84.8	83.5
Nonferrous foundries	62.5	62.1	61.7	51.3	50.8	49.5
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	146.0	144.0	151.5	115.6	113.7	118.8
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	1,051.5	1,057.6	1,080.7	818.9	824.3	840.0
Tin cans and other tinware	55.4	55.3	54.1	48.1	47.8	46.4
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	136.0	136.2	141.5	108.6	109.0	112.1
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	108.8	109.2	108.3	82.4	82.4	82.4
Fabricated structural metal products	287.8	294.8	315.8	205.7	211.7	232.0
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	226.9	226.4	228.4	186.5	186.5	184.1
Lighting fixtures	47.8	48.2	48.1	37.2	37.6	37.1
Fabricated wire products	56.8	55.8	54.4	45.8	44.9	43.5
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	132.0	131.7	130.1	104.6	104.4	102.4
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	1,509.4	1,493.9	1,609.3	1,052.9	1,038.2	1,134.0
Engines and turbines	97.6	96.4	95.5	62.7	61.5	65.9
Agricultural machinery and tractors	130.5	123.9	141.2	90.0	84.0	98.3
Construction and mining machinery	123.2	120.2	135.4	84.6	81.9	93.3
Metalworking machinery	220.6	218.5	254.7	160.0	157.8	188.8
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	156.5	156.1	172.1	106.9	107.0	118.3
General industrial machinery	213.6	213.0	240.9	133.9	133.7	154.7
Office and store machines and devices	128.4	130.6	124.4	87.5	88.4	83.9
Service-industry and household machines	177.4	173.6	174.8	132.2	129.0	128.1
Miscellaneous machinery parts	261.6	261.6	270.3	195.1	194.9	202.7

See footnote at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Production workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
Durable Goods—Continued						
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	1,170.9	1,166.2	1,161.5	791.2	788.9	793.3
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus.	385.4	381.9	399.3	262.1	258.3	268.1
Electrical appliances	35.3	35.9	36.8	26.3	26.8	27.2
Insulated wire and cable	28.2	28.0	25.9	21.9	21.7	19.7
Electrical equipment for vehicles	65.7	65.2	71.3	51.2	50.8	55.5
Electric lamps	26.1	26.0	29.3	22.4	22.3	25.2
Communication equipment	583.5	582.5	552.0	373.2	375.1	364.1
Miscellaneous electrical products	46.7	46.7	46.9	34.1	33.9	33.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	1,690.0	1,681.4	1,736.8	1,214.0	1,207.6	1,266.7
Motor vehicles and equipment	734.0	716.8	756.4	580.9	566.8	599.1
Aircraft and parts	756.5	767.4	762.4	473.0	482.9	489.9
Aircraft	456.4	462.0	457.5	287.1	292.4	295.6
Aircraft engines and parts	148.6	152.0	156.6	88.4	90.6	93.3
Aircraft propellers and parts	15.0	15.8	20.8	9.5	10.2	14.3
Other aircraft parts and equipment	136.5	137.6	127.5	88.0	89.7	86.7
Ship and boat building and repairing	144.8	142.3	146.1	120.8	118.6	123.9
Ship building and repairing	124.2	122.4	125.3	103.1	101.6	105.7
Boat building and repairing	20.6	19.9	20.8	17.7	17.0	18.2
Railroad equipment	46.1	45.8	64.2	32.4	32.1	47.9
Other transportation equipment	8.6	9.1	7.7	6.9	7.2	5.9
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	320.2	320.2	325.7	208.4	209.6	214.9
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	59.2	58.7	60.2	32.2	32.1	33.3
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	85.8	85.6	86.2	57.2	57.2	57.6
Optical instruments and lenses	15.0	15.0	13.7	10.0	10.0	9.8
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	42.3	42.1	42.5	27.5	27.7	28.2
Ophthalmic goods	24.3	24.0	24.9	18.8	18.8	19.3
Photographic apparatus	64.1	64.9	68.1	38.7	39.6	42.2
Watches and clocks	29.5	29.9	30.1	24.0	24.2	24.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	448.0	459.3	452.2	350.5	360.4	351.1
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	45.0	45.8	45.0	35.3	35.9	34.9
Musical instruments and parts	17.2	17.3	17.4	14.3	14.3	14.7
Toys and sporting goods	66.0	71.6	69.3	52.8	57.6	54.8
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	28.8	29.4	31.8	21.1	21.6	22.9
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	60.2	59.0	58.8	48.7	47.4	46.5
Fabricated plastics products	86.7	87.9	86.7	67.6	68.7	66.6
Other manufacturing industries	144.1	148.3	143.2	110.7	114.9	110.7
Nondurable Goods						
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	1,387.3	1,438.6	1,406.8	951.1	1,001.0	969.0
Meat products	304.7	312.2	312.8	242.5	250.2	247.9
Dairy products	91.4	93.5	96.3	60.4	62.2	62.9
Canning and preserving	161.7	181.1	162.8	128.9	148.2	129.9
Grain-mill products	113.2	112.2	111.7	78.2	77.0	77.9
Bakery products	280.3	282.3	283.6	159.5	162.0	164.9
Sugar	30.1	41.0	32.8	24.9	35.5	27.6
Confectionery and related products	76.0	79.0	76.0	61.7	64.5	62.2
Beverages	196.7	202.5	198.2	103.7	108.7	105.9
Miscellaneous food products	133.2	134.8	132.6	91.3	92.7	89.8

See footnote at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Production workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued						
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	89.0	93.3	93.9	78.9	83.0	83.9
Cigarettes	37.1	37.0	35.7	32.1	32.1	31.2
Cigars	27.3	28.7	30.6	25.6	27.0	28.9
Tobacco and snuff	6.4	6.5	6.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Tobacco stemming and redrying	18.2	21.1	21.2	15.8	18.5	18.4
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	946.3	953.1	951.4	855.3	862.2	860.9
Scouring and combing plants	5.4	5.5	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.3
Yarn and thread mills	108.6	109.8	110.6	100.3	101.5	101.9
Broad-woven fabric mills	398.2	399.8	411.4	370.2	371.8	384.4
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	28.7	28.8	27.5	25.1	25.2	23.9
Knitting mills	205.8	210.1	196.6	186.0	190.2	176.5
Dyeing and finishing textiles	86.1	86.4	85.6	74.6	74.7	74.8
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	46.7	46.3	47.8	38.9	38.6	39.1
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	10.0	9.9	10.5	8.7	8.7	9.5
Miscellaneous textile goods	56.8	56.5	56.6	46.6	46.6	46.5
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	1,181.1	1,183.8	1,168.0	1,052.0	1,055.6	1,036.8
Men's and boys' suits and coats	109.2	109.0	110.9	96.4	96.4	98.5
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	315.6	316.4	306.8	286.7	288.1	279.6
Women's outerwear	347.3	346.8	351.6	311.0	311.1	313.4
Women's, children's under garments	114.9	116.8	115.9	102.9	104.7	103.6
Millinery	20.5	18.5	18.0	18.2	16.3	15.7
Children's outerwear	75.5	73.5	74.1	67.6	65.5	65.7
Fur goods	9.4	10.5	10.2	7.0	8.1	7.6
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	56.5	58.1	56.3	51.1	52.5	50.5
Other fabricated textile products	132.2	134.2	124.2	111.1	112.9	102.2
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	549.7	551.0	552.1	440.9	442.7	444.8
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	270.7	270.2	272.1	221.1	220.8	223.6
Paperboard containers and boxes	150.4	152.5	150.8	120.3	122.5	120.8
Other paper and allied products	128.6	128.3	129.2	99.5	99.4	100.4
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	852.1	857.4	855.8	542.9	549.7	549.2
Newspapers	317.2	318.1	315.2	156.7	159.4	156.4
Periodicals	61.7	61.7	62.6	25.7	25.3	26.0
Books	56.4	56.1	55.4	33.9	33.7	34.7
Commercial printing	220.3	221.7	223.9	177.6	178.9	180.7
Lithographing	65.1	66.8	65.4	48.8	50.5	49.4
Greeting cards	19.9	20.5	18.0	13.8	14.6	12.3
Bookbinding and related industries	44.2	44.4	44.8	34.7	34.8	35.3
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	67.3	68.1	70.5	51.7	52.5	54.4
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	823.4	823.7	831.2	513.2	514.3	525.3
Industrial inorganic chemicals	100.2	99.9	105.9	66.5	66.2	70.5
Industrial organic chemicals	314.2	312.8	317.6	194.9	194.7	199.7
Drugs and medicines	103.4	103.0	102.3	57.2	57.2	58.6
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	50.1	50.3	48.5	30.2	30.3	29.8
Paints, pigments, and fillers	73.4	73.7	73.1	44.0	44.3	43.7
Gum and wood chemicals	7.5	7.6	8.0	6.2	6.2	6.6
Fertilizers	35.1	33.2	34.5	25.5	23.6	25.0
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	40.3	41.7	40.3	27.5	28.6	28.1
Miscellaneous chemicals	99.2	101.5	101.0	61.2	63.2	63.3

See footnote at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Production or nonsupervisory workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued						
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	232.5	233.6	243.8	154.0	154.6	161.0
Petroleum refining	186.9	187.5	196.7	118.3	118.5	124.7
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	45.6	46.1	47.1	35.7	36.1	36.3
RUBBER PRODUCTS	259.1	257.2	260.9	199.4	198.2	200.9
Tires and inner tubes	104.0	103.4	109.2	77.1	77.1	81.6
Rubber footwear	21.2	21.2	21.6	17.2	17.1	17.5
Other rubber products	133.9	132.6	130.1	105.1	104.0	101.8
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	369.6	368.3	363.0	329.5	328.7	322.8
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	38.3	38.4	39.5	34.0	34.2	35.2
Industrial leather belting and packing	4.6	4.5	4.7	3.6	3.5	3.6
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	19.9	19.5	18.9	17.9	17.6	16.9
Footwear (except rubber)	249.1	245.2	245.6	224.2	220.7	220.8
Luggage	14.5	15.3	14.2	12.1	12.8	11.8
Handbags and small leather goods	30.6	31.9	28.2	26.8	28.1	24.3
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	12.6	13.5	11.9	10.9	11.8	10.2
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	3,837	3,881	3,985	-	-	-
TRANSPORTATION	2,499	2,538	2,587	-	-	-
Interstate railroads	928.6	952.0	1,013.5	-	-	-
Class I railroads	810.7	824.0	884.1	-	-	-
Local railways and bus lines	93.7	94.0	100.9	-	-	-
Trucking and warehousing	802.7	830.0	790.0	-	-	-
Other transportation and services	673.7	662.4	682.9	-	-	-
Bus lines, except local	40.2	39.9	42.0	-	-	-
Air transportation (common carrier)	140.6	124.6	145.0	-	-	-
Pipe-line transportation (except natural gas)	25.1	25.1	25.8	-	-	-
COMMUNICATION	744	747	800	-	-	-
Telephone	705.5	709.1	759.7	-	-	-
Telegraph	37.3	37.3	39.9	-	-	-
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES	594	596	598	528	530	535
Gas and electric utilities	571.6	573.8	575.2	508.2	510.0	515.0
Electric light and power utilities	254.2	254.9	258.3	219.2	219.7	224.0
Gas utilities	151.2	151.5	149.2	136.5	136.6	136.2
Electric light and gas utilities combined	166.2	167.4	167.7	152.5	153.7	154.8
Local utilities, not elsewhere classified	22.5	22.5	22.4	20.0	19.9	20.0
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE	11,035	11,976	11,140	-	-	-
WHOLESALE TRADE	3,027	3,065	3,051	2,623	2,666	2,662
Wholesalers, full-service and limited-function	1,773.0	1,801.0	1,762.2	1,548.8	1,582.4	1,551.4
Automotive	129.0	129.1	125.2	111.8	112.3	109.3
Groceries, food specialties, beer, wines, and liquors	308.3	312.6	304.2	276.3	281.0	273.5
Electrical goods, machinery, hardware, and plumbing equipment	439.4	440.5	449.3	381.4	383.2	392.7
Other full-service and limited-function wholesalers	896.3	918.8	883.5	779.3	805.9	775.9
Wholesale distributors, other	1,253.7	1,264.4	1,288.6	1,073.9	1,083.4	1,111.0

See footnote at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-8: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry-Continued

(In thousands)

Industry	All employees			Nonsupervisory workers 1/		
	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE—Continued						
RETAIL TRADE	8,008	8,911	8,089	-	-	-
General merchandise stores	1,376.4	1,942.6	1,386.4	1,279.6	1,840.7	1,288.7
Department stores and general mail-order houses	919.2	1,260.1	905.7	849.4	1,188.3	837.8
Other general merchandise stores	457.2	682.5	480.7	430.2	652.4	450.9
Food and liquor stores	1,579.8	1,629.6	1,599.1	1,454.4	1,507.1	1,488.6
Grocery, meat, and vegetable markets	1,152.0	1,179.7	1,149.9	1,078.3	1,108.9	1,080.9
Dairy-product stores and dealers	217.6	220.0	226.3	184.9	187.7	197.7
Other food and liquor stores	210.2	229.9	222.9	191.2	210.5	210.0
Automotive and accessories dealers	764.3	781.2	792.6	677.8	693.5	704.8
Apparel and accessories stores	583.8	717.2	583.3	532.3	665.5	534.4
Other retail trade	3,703.6	3,840.1	3,727.5	-	-	-
Other retail trade (except eating and drinking places)	-	-	-	2,040.9	2,155.7	2,061.3
Furniture and appliance stores	392.0	410.7	390.3	355.2	373.8	354.7
Drug stores	355.2	393.7	357.5	335.7	374.0	339.7
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE	2,366	2,373	2,344	-	-	-
Banks and trust companies	618.4	618.6	610.5	-	-	-
Security dealers and exchanges	87.3	86.8	83.7	-	-	-
Insurance carriers and agents	891.0	892.3	887.6	-	-	-
Other finance agencies and real estate	769.3	775.3	762.0	-	-	-
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS	6,303	6,384	6,241	-	-	-
Hotels and lodging places	459.7	467.6	473.2	-	-	-
Personal services:						
Laundries	306.6	307.3	316.2	-	-	-
Cleaning and dyeing plants	166.2	166.9	165.9	-	-	-
Motion pictures	176.8	179.2	186.8	-	-	-
GOVERNMENT	8,028	8,373	7,749	-	-	-
FEDERAL 2/	2,157	2,487	2,137	-	-	-
Executive	2,129.6	2,460.4	2,110.5	-	-	-
Department of Defense	954.2	958.5	952.3	-	-	-
Post Office Department	540.0	861.0	532.9	-	-	-
Other agencies	635.4	640.9	625.3	-	-	-
Legislative	22.3	22.0	22.1	-	-	-
Judicial	4.8	4.8	4.6	-	-	-
STATE AND LOCAL	5,871	5,886	5,612	-	-	-
State	1,512.7	1,517.4	1,435.2	-	-	-
Local	4,358.1	4,368.1	4,176.9	-	-	-
Education	2,735.9	2,742.5	2,584.0	-	-	-
Other	3,134.9	3,143.0	3,028.1	-	-	-

1/ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers; for contract construction, to construction workers; and for all other industries, to nonsupervisory workers.
2/ Data are prepared by the U. S. Civil Service Commission and relate to civilian employment only.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Shipyard Employment
Military Personnel

Table A-9: Employees in private and Government shipyards, by region

(In thousands)

Region [1]	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
ALL REGIONS	218.9	217.6	218.9
PRIVATE YARDS	124.2	122.4	125.4
NAVY YARDS	94.7	95.2	93.5
NORTH ATLANTIC	100.5	99.4	94.4
Private yards	58.5	57.1	52.4
Navy yards [2]	42.0	42.3	42.0
SOUTH ATLANTIC	35.2	35.1	35.9
Private yards	16.3	16.3	17.3
Navy yards	18.9	18.8	18.6
GULF:			
Private yards	23.2	24.4	30.4
PACIFIC	50.9	50.8	47.4
Private yards	17.1	16.7	14.5
Navy yards	33.8	34.1	32.9
GREAT LAKES:			
Private yards	5.3	4.4	6.0
INLAND:			
Private yards	3.8	3.5	4.8

[1] The North Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

The South Atlantic region includes all yards bordering on the Atlantic in the following States: Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Virginia.

The Gulf region includes all yards bordering on the Gulf of Mexico in the following States: Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas.

The Pacific region includes all yards in California, Oregon, and Washington.

The Great Lakes region includes all yards bordering on the Great Lakes in the following States: Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin.

The Inland region includes all other yards.

[2] Data include Curtis Bay Coast Guard Yard.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-10: Federal military personnel

(In thousands)

Branch	January 1959	December 1958	January 1958
TOTAL [1]	2,591	2,597	2,643
Army	889.0	890.8	909.6
Air Force	851.7	852.7	877.0
Navy	634.3	634.7	633.6
Marine Corps	185.5	187.7	193.0
Coast Guard	30.5	30.7	29.9

[1] Data refer to forces both in continental United States and abroad.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Defense and U.S. Department of Treasury.

Table A-11: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State

(In thousands)

State	TOTAL			Mining			Contract construction		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Alabama	722.1	730.4	721.7	12.7	12.7	14.5	37.8	38.7	39.1
Arizona	292.7	297.3	276.7	16.0	16.2	16.3	28.6	29.7	23.9
Arkansas	335.2	345.9	328.9	6.2	6.3	6.5	14.9	16.3	15.8
California	4,455.3	4,606.4	4,360.7	32.3	32.8	34.6	262.2	280.0	259.0
Colorado	455.8	465.6	447.4	14.5	14.7	16.6	31.7	34.2	30.7
Connecticut	865.4	891.5	873.6	(1)	(1)	(1)	39.0	43.9	42.2
Delaware	147.6	149.6	147.4	(2)	(2)	(2)	10.3	10.7	9.9
District of Columbia	502.0	518.4	492.9	(2)	(2)	(2)	20.1	20.6	16.2
Florida	1,262.1	1,254.0	1,196.3	7.8	7.8	8.0	129.5	129.6	120.6
Georgia	967.7	989.1	958.0	5.3	5.4	5.4	52.9	53.5	47.1
Idaho	143.6	149.8	138.7	3.7	3.6	4.1	9.2	10.5	8.3
Illinois *	(3)	3,353.8	3,362.1	(3)	28.3	29.6	(3)	171.4	181.3
Indiana	1,329.9	1,356.7	1,346.9	9.2	9.3	9.4	51.4	52.2	60.7
Iowa	633.0	645.7	623.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	27.7	29.7	27.1
Kansas	534.4	547.5	534.2	18.0	18.5	18.3	31.5	33.8	29.5
Kentucky	615.2	635.8	628.3	35.2	35.9	39.6	29.0	30.2	29.6
Louisiana	758.4	783.0	770.2	43.5	42.9	47.7	61.3	63.6	59.9
Maine	257.2	264.7	257.0	.3	.4	.3	10.0	11.2	9.9
Maryland	844.7	876.5	837.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	49.7	56.5	52.4
Massachusetts	1,774.6	1,844.0	1,786.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	62.7	71.6	66.3
Michigan	2,211.8	2,259.2	2,305.2	14.3	14.2	15.0	81.4	85.5	85.9
Minnesota	879.8	906.6	870.7	16.5	17.0	17.8	41.6	46.8	40.5
Mississippi	378.5	387.7	362.6	5.7	5.8	5.6	19.7	21.4	18.0
Missouri	1,267.4	1,310.0	1,272.3	8.3	8.4	8.5	57.7	61.2	53.4
Montana	152.8	157.8	151.9	9.2	9.2	9.0	8.7	9.1	7.2
Nebraska	351.5	361.0	343.4	2.1	2.6	2.0	19.2	20.6	15.4
Nevada	86.9	89.0	81.4	3.1	3.1	3.5	6.0	6.5	5.1
New Hampshire	178.3	178.8	177.6	.2	.2	.2	7.2	8.4	7.7
New Jersey	1,849.6	1,897.2	1,892.4	3.3	3.5	3.6	77.9	83.4	84.6
New Mexico	221.6	226.2	209.7	18.0	18.3	20.3	21.9	22.0	18.2
New York	5,853.8	6,032.6	5,931.1	9.0	9.8	9.2	220.7	235.1	217.9
North Carolina	1,084.1	1,099.5	1,068.7	2.8	2.8	3.4	51.2	52.9	50.6
North Dakota	112.1	118.0	110.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	6.3	7.9	5.9
Ohio	2,958.3	3,023.7	3,049.2	20.4	20.4	20.8	127.4	133.2	141.5
Oklahoma	544.9	558.6	550.2	48.9	49.5	49.9	30.7	31.5	28.2
Oregon	457.4	474.3	444.0	1.3	1.4	1.1	21.4	24.0	18.7
Pennsylvania	3,520.6	3,636.9	3,630.9	71.3	72.0	79.9	137.0	145.1	143.5
Rhode Island	274.8	282.8	271.6	(2)	(2)	(2)	16.0	17.9	14.5
South Carolina	525.5	534.1	526.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	28.2	27.6	26.6
South Dakota	123.9	126.9	123.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	5.2	5.9	6.1
Tennessee	848.4	873.8	836.4	7.6	7.9	7.9	37.2	41.4	34.0
Texas	2,405.3	2,467.1	2,390.8	123.2	124.8	133.0	164.3	167.5	155.0
Utah *	(3)	247.2	228.7	(3)	15.7	14.7	(3)	15.0	12.4
Vermont	99.9	102.0	99.1	1.2	1.3	1.5	4.8	5.9	4.4
Virginia	955.0	980.7	942.5	18.0	18.0	18.3	59.5	61.6	57.0
Washington	771.6	796.0	746.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	40.1	42.9	35.3
West Virginia	453.3	469.4	478.0	68.9	69.3	77.3	20.6	21.7	24.8
Wisconsin	1,086.2	1,111.1	1,095.0	3.0	3.2	3.2	45.9	48.2	47.2
Wyoming	84.1	87.4	81.3	8.6	8.8	8.2	6.0	6.6	5.7

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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Table A-11: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

(In thousands)

State	Manufacturing			Transportation and public utilities			Wholesale and retail trade		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Alabama	233.6	232.7	236.6	47.9	47.9	48.6	138.7	146.1	140.0
Arizona	42.8	42.6	40.1	22.8	22.9	22.6	70.6	73.6	67.8
Arkansas	90.7	91.9	86.3	28.1	28.3	28.8	75.1	80.9	73.9
California	1,221.2	1,234.7	1,178.6	343.2	350.2	359.7	961.8	1,057.4	959.8
Colorado	78.0	77.6	74.3	43.0	43.7	43.5	111.4	116.9	109.0
Connecticut	392.8	393.7	405.2	45.8	46.1	46.0	152.9	163.7	151.0
Delaware	59.5	59.5	60.6	10.7	10.7	11.2	27.7	29.2	27.1
District of Columbia	20.1	20.1	19.4	28.7	28.6	29.5	82.4	89.2	82.8
Florida	195.5	193.0	183.5	96.5	90.2	98.2	359.2	369.5	340.4
Georgia	321.0	322.7	320.3	70.5	70.2	71.6	208.6	224.9	210.2
Idaho	26.5	27.7	24.0	14.8	15.1	15.5	35.8	38.7	34.7
Illinois *	(3)	1,125.8	1,173.9	(3)	285.8	292.3	(3)	757.4	723.2
Indiana	562.7	561.8	574.3	92.8	93.1	96.3	262.7	282.0	265.5
Iowa	167.9	167.1	161.2	53.5	53.9	54.6	160.8	168.9	160.4
Kansas	116.4	116.0	125.4	53.8	54.6	55.5	123.3	131.7	118.9
Kentucky	162.0	164.4	168.2	54.4	54.6	57.5	131.6	144.3	132.9
Louisiana	141.3	148.2	144.1	80.8	81.6	86.4	176.3	187.8	178.3
Maine	99.1	99.3	100.2	18.3	18.4	18.7	51.2	55.8	50.8
Maryland	255.4	256.0	258.2	71.9	72.7	73.6	178.6	193.2	174.7
Massachusetts	669.9	672.0	674.4	106.0	107.5	111.5	362.3	390.8	371.1
Michigan	958.5	950.0	1,004.9	135.4	136.5	140.5	414.1	448.4	435.3
Minnesota	217.0	219.1	215.0	81.0	82.8	82.6	220.7	234.6	219.7
Mississippi	116.1	116.9	107.2	25.1	25.6	25.5	78.2	84.5	76.4
Missouri	374.9	377.3	379.4	119.4	121.4	125.2	300.1	323.2	302.8
Montana	18.6	19.7	19.1	18.6	18.9	19.6	36.1	38.9	36.9
Nebraska	60.5	61.4	59.3	36.7	37.2	37.4	87.7	92.2	86.0
Nevada	5.2	5.2	5.0	8.7	8.8	8.4	17.7	18.6	16.5
New Hampshire	82.6	79.8	81.3	10.1	10.1	10.5	30.6	31.7	30.5
New Jersey	758.7	762.4	793.0	148.1	149.2	150.5	341.4	371.1	347.8
New Mexico	15.5	15.6	14.1	20.1	20.2	20.2	46.0	49.1	43.7
New York	1,825.8	1,835.7	1,887.8	485.6	492.4	496.5	1,207.0	1,303.8	1,227.2
North Carolina	468.8	470.8	464.8	62.9	62.3	62.3	205.6	217.2	201.0
North Dakota	6.3	6.4	6.3	12.1	12.4	12.5	35.7	38.5	35.2
Ohio	1,224.0	1,221.1	1,265.4	199.5	205.4	215.8	569.7	618.7	591.8
Oklahoma	82.5	83.6	87.7	46.6	46.7	49.0	124.8	134.8	126.3
Oregon	127.0	132.7	121.1	43.5	44.1	45.1	102.7	108.7	100.1
Pennsylvania	1,375.6	1,388.3	1,445.9	280.1	283.0	296.1	661.3	721.3	685.2
Rhode Island	114.0	115.3	112.2	13.9	14.0	14.7	50.3	53.2	51.2
South Carolina	225.0	225.2	227.8	25.6	25.7	26.6	93.0	101.2	93.6
South Dakota	12.1	12.3	11.9	9.6	9.7	9.7	34.3	36.4	33.9
Tennessee	289.1	289.9	286.3	55.7	56.4	58.4	185.8	203.8	184.4
Texas	475.5	478.3	486.9	223.2	224.7	228.2	609.0	648.6	602.7
Utah *	(3)	37.7	34.6	(3)	21.7	21.2	(3)	60.1	54.0
Vermont	33.2	33.4	33.1	7.5	7.5	7.8	19.3	20.4	19.4
Virginia	257.4	260.4	260.7	84.7	84.4	88.3	204.3	219.7	198.1
Washington	222.2	224.1	203.7	58.8	59.9	61.6	166.2	180.2	166.6
West Virginia	119.9	121.3	124.8	45.3	46.0	49.7	81.4	90.8	84.7
Wisconsin	436.3	434.4	442.5	71.1	73.4	73.9	219.8	238.1	224.1
Wyoming	6.6	7.1	6.6	11.9	12.1	12.2	19.6	20.7	17.8

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-11: Employees in nonagricultural establishments, by industry division and State-Continued

(In thousands)

State	Finance, insurance, and real estate			Service and miscellaneous			Government		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Alabama	28.8	28.6	26.9	70.2	69.9	68.6	152.4	153.8	147.4
Arizona	12.3	12.3	11.4	38.1	37.8	36.7	61.5	62.2	57.9
Arkansas	11.4	11.4	10.8	38.0	38.2	37.8	70.8	72.6	69.0
California	218.7	219.9	214.7	592.2	597.6	576.0	823.7	833.8	778.3
Colorado	22.0	22.3	21.6	54.9	55.3	54.8	100.3	100.9	96.9
Connecticut	50.9	51.1	48.9	94.4	95.3	93.5	89.6	97.6	86.8
Delaware	5.5	5.6	5.4	15.6	15.2	15.4	18.3	18.7	17.8
District of Columbia 4/	24.5	24.6	24.7	73.9	74.4	71.6	252.3	260.9	248.7
Florida	69.1	68.3	64.4	201.0	188.5	189.1	203.5	207.1	192.1
Georgia	39.6	39.9	39.5	91.7	92.1	91.7	178.1	180.4	172.2
Idaho	5.1	5.1	5.0	17.9	17.8	17.1	30.6	31.3	30.0
Illinois *	(3)	175.7	178.3	(3)	416.5	415.8	(3)	392.7	367.8
Indiana	50.4	50.9	49.7	123.2	123.6	119.7	177.6	183.8	171.3
Iowa	28.5	28.7	28.5	79.9	80.4	78.1	111.7	114.0	110.4
Kansas	21.5	21.5	20.8	61.1	61.8	58.6	108.8	109.6	107.2
Kentucky	21.3	21.5	21.5	72.1	72.2	72.0	109.6	112.6	107.1
Louisiana	30.2	30.2	29.6	85.5	86.2	86.3	139.5	142.5	137.9
Maine	8.3	8.4	8.3	25.1	25.3	24.9	44.9	45.9	43.9
Maryland 4/	40.2	40.8	39.7	101.9	105.0	98.7	144.4	149.7	137.7
Massachusetts	92.8	92.9	92.8	245.1	247.0	240.7	235.8	262.2	229.2
Michigan	73.7	74.2	74.4	214.0	219.9	230.6	320.5	330.5	318.6
Minnesota	43.8	43.9	43.9	115.4	117.2	113.7	143.8	145.3	137.5
Mississippi	10.8	10.8	10.4	37.4	37.2	36.3	85.6	85.5	83.1
Missouri	62.3	62.5	63.3	155.7	155.9	155.9	189.0	200.1	183.8
Montana	5.7	5.8	5.7	19.8	19.9	20.2	36.1	36.3	34.2
Nebraska	20.2	20.3	20.4	49.0	49.4	48.9	76.1	77.4	73.9
Nevada	2.6	2.6	2.5	25.9	26.3	23.7	17.7	17.9	16.7
New Hampshire	6.6	6.6	6.5	19.5	19.7	19.4	21.5	22.3	21.5
New Jersey	86.1	87.0	86.9	207.5	210.3	204.5	226.6	230.3	221.5
New Mexico	8.0	8.2	7.4	31.8	32.2	29.7	60.3	60.6	56.1
New York	457.5	460.1	459.5	853.1	860.2	850.5	795.1	835.4	782.6
North Carolina	34.7	34.5	33.9	99.9	99.8	98.0	158.2	159.2	154.7
North Dakota	4.4	4.3	4.4	17.2	17.4	16.4	27.7	28.8	27.4
Ohio	104.5	105.2	105.4	340.1	341.0	339.6	372.8	378.6	368.9
Oklahoma	22.5	22.4	22.7	60.7	61.9	60.5	128.2	128.2	125.9
Oregon	18.9	18.8	18.7	53.7	54.0	53.1	88.9	90.6	86.1
Pennsylvania	141.6	141.9	140.5	424.2	427.7	422.4	429.5	457.6	417.4
Rhode Island	12.2	12.2	12.4	30.5	30.5	30.0	37.9	39.7	36.6
South Carolina	15.6	15.7	15.6	42.5	42.2	42.5	94.0	94.9	92.5
South Dakota	5.2	5.2	5.1	18.0	17.9	18.0	37.2	37.1	36.3
Tennessee	33.1	33.1	32.8	94.5	94.2	93.0	145.4	147.1	139.6
Texas	112.9	113.5	110.5	279.2	283.2	275.3	418.0	426.5	399.2
Utah *	(3)	10.0	9.7	(3)	27.7	25.8	(3)	59.3	56.3
Vermont	3.8	3.8	3.8	14.8	14.4	14.5	15.4	15.5	14.8
Virginia 4/	40.5	40.5	39.0	99.8	99.9	97.1	190.8	196.2	184.0
Washington	34.1	34.0	33.3	86.5	88.1	85.4	161.9	164.9	159.0
West Virginia	11.9	12.1	12.2	42.9	43.2	43.1	62.6	65.0	61.3
Wisconsin	40.9	41.1	40.6	119.8	120.2	118.0	149.3	152.5	145.4
Wyoming	2.4	2.4	2.3	9.2	9.5	8.4	19.8	20.2	20.1

* 1945 SIC - 1942 SSB Industrial Classification. (See Announcement on page iii.) 1/ Combined with construction. 2/ Combined with service. 3/ Not available. 4/ Federal employment in the Md. and Va. sectors of the D. C. metropolitan area is included in data for D. C.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
ALABAMA			
Birmingham			
Total	202.0	204.1	199.6
Mining	8.6	8.6	10.1
Contract construction	11.4	11.5	9.5
Manufacturing	65.7	65.7	65.5
Trans. and pub. util.	15.6	15.4	15.9
Trade	46.4	48.5	46.3
Finance	11.4	11.3	11.1
Service	21.9	22.0	22.0
Government	21.2	21.3	19.3
Mobile			
Total	89.5	89.9	89.8
Contract construction	5.3	5.2	4.1
Manufacturing	16.8	16.5	21.7
Trans. and pub. util.	10.3	10.2	10.1
Trade	18.4	19.2	18.4
Finance	4.3	4.2	3.5
Service 1/	9.6	9.6	9.5
Government	24.8	25.0	22.5
ARIZONA			
Phoenix			
Total	151.7	153.3	141.9
Mining	.5	.5	.4
Contract construction	15.3	15.8	12.8
Manufacturing	27.2	26.7	24.5
Trans. and pub. util.	11.7	11.8	11.7
Trade	40.2	41.9	39.0
Finance	8.6	8.6	8.0
Service	20.5	20.1	19.6
Government	27.7	27.9	25.9
Tucson			
Total	61.5	62.7	58.6
Mining	2.3	2.3	2.3
Contract construction	5.7	6.0	5.1
Manufacturing	9.2	9.2	8.9
Trans. and pub. util.	5.4	5.4	5.2
Trade	14.1	14.7	13.7
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.1
Service	9.6	9.5	8.9
Government	13.0	13.4	12.4
ARKANSAS			
Little Rock-N. Little Rock			
Total	73.6	75.8	71.2
Contract construction	4.6	5.1	3.8
Manufacturing	13.9	14.2	12.8
Trans. and pub. util.	7.8	7.8	8.0
Trade	17.7	19.2	17.5
Finance	4.8	4.8	4.6
Service 1/	10.3	10.5	10.3
Government	14.6	14.5	14.3
CALIFORNIA			
Fresno			
Manufacturing	12.2	13.7	11.0
Los Angeles-Long Beach			
Total	2,167.6	2,241.4	2,141.9
Mining	13.2	13.4	14.0
Contract construction	122.7	124.8	119.4
Manufacturing	743.4	750.2	731.6
Trans. and pub. util.	139.2	140.9	148.3
Trade	460.4	516.9	468.8
Finance	109.0	108.9	106.7
Service	305.6	306.7	296.0
Government	274.1	279.6	257.1
Sacramento			
Total	145.8	150.0	136.3
Mining	.2	.3	.2
Contract construction	8.9	9.8	7.2
Manufacturing	22.2	22.3	17.9
Trans. and pub. util.	10.8	10.6	11.5
Trade	27.7	30.5	26.9
Finance	5.8	5.8	5.7
Service	12.9	12.9	12.2
Government	57.3	57.8	54.7
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario			
Manufacturing	33.7	34.2	31.5
San Diego			
Total	240.9	245.8	228.0
Mining	.5	.5	.4
Contract construction	18.6	19.0	16.6
Manufacturing	70.7	71.4	65.7
Trans. and pub. util.	12.7	12.8	12.6
Trade	47.2	50.8	45.7
Finance	9.7	9.6	9.2
Service	30.2	29.9	28.3
Government	51.3	51.8	49.5
San Francisco-Oakland			
Total	937.0	963.1	918.7
Mining	1.8	1.8	1.8
Contract construction	55.2	58.4	52.4
Manufacturing	190.0	191.1	188.5
Trans. and pub. util.	104.7	106.2	105.7
Trade	207.6	223.0	203.2
Finance	63.2	63.4	61.9
Service	124.6	125.2	121.0
Government	189.9	194.0	184.2
San Jose			
Total	149.9	154.4	134.9
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	13.1	14.1	10.8
Manufacturing	50.4	50.5	42.3
Trans. and pub. util.	8.2	8.3	8.0
Trade	28.9	31.7	27.4
Finance	5.8	5.9	5.4
Service	21.1	21.0	20.1
Government	22.3	22.8	20.8

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
CALIFORNIA—Continued			
Stockton			
Manufacturing	9.9	10.7	9.4
COLORADO			
Denver 2/			
Total	278.1	286.3	277.6
Mining	3.8	3.8	4.1
Contract construction	19.3	21.3	19.2
Manufacturing	54.4	54.1	51.1
Trans. and pub. util.	27.8	28.4	28.9
Trade	70.0	74.7	71.2
Finance	16.9	17.0	16.6
Service	36.1	36.5	36.0
Government	49.8	50.5	50.5
CONNECTICUT			
Bridgeport			
Total	113.5	116.9	116.6
Contract construction 1/	4.8	5.3	5.2
Manufacturing	61.2	61.2	64.8
Trans. and pub. util.	5.7	5.7	5.7
Trade	19.4	21.0	18.8
Finance	3.2	3.2	3.2
Service	10.2	10.3	10.1
Government	9.0	10.1	8.8
Hartford			
Total	208.3	215.0	207.5
Contract construction 1/	8.9	9.9	9.1
Manufacturing	74.8	74.7	75.3
Trans. and pub. util.	9.1	9.2	9.1
Trade	42.5	46.6	42.0
Finance	30.5	30.6	29.7
Service	21.4	21.7	21.5
Government	21.1	22.5	20.8
New Britain			
Total	38.4	39.3	39.8
Contract construction 1/	1.2	1.4	1.1
Manufacturing	23.5	23.5	25.2
Trans. and pub. util.	1.8	1.8	1.9
Trade	5.4	6.0	5.3
Finance	.8	.8	.8
Service	2.9	2.9	2.9
Government	2.7	2.8	2.8
New Haven			
Total	119.7	123.2	121.6
Contract construction 1/	6.4	7.1	6.7
Manufacturing	43.3	43.4	44.7
Trans. and pub. util.	12.7	12.7	13.0
Trade	22.6	23.8	22.7
Finance	6.6	6.6	6.5
Service	17.1	17.3	17.2
Government	10.9	12.4	10.7
Stamford			
Total	51.8	53.5	51.5
Contract construction 1/	2.9	3.3	3.2
Manufacturing	21.4	21.4	21.3
Trans. and pub. util.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Trade	10.1	11.1	9.9
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.0
Service	8.3	8.4	8.2
Government	4.4	4.4	4.3
Waterbury			
Total	65.0	65.9	65.6
Contract construction 1/	1.7	2.0	1.9
Manufacturing	37.9	37.3	38.6
Trans. and pub. util.	2.8	2.8	2.8
Trade	9.6	10.4	9.6
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5
Service	5.8	5.9	5.7
Government	5.6	6.0	5.6
DELAWARE			
Wilmington			
Total	126.7	129.5	129.2
Contract construction	8.6	9.2	8.1
Manufacturing	57.5	57.5	59.8
Trans. and pub. util.	8.2	8.2	8.9
Trade	22.3	23.8	22.0
Finance	4.9	5.0	4.9
Service 1/	12.6	12.7	12.7
Government	12.6	13.1	12.8
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			
Washington			
Total	666.1	686.1	648.4
Contract construction	41.2	42.1	34.2
Manufacturing	31.8	31.9	30.6
Trans. and pub. util.	45.5	45.4	46.4
Trade	131.7	141.7	130.1
Finance	34.0	34.1	34.3
Service 1/	103.1	103.5	98.4
Government	278.8	287.4	274.4
FLORIDA			
Jacksonville			
Total	132.1	135.4	130.1
Contract construction	10.8	11.0	9.4
Manufacturing	20.1	20.3	20.1
Trans. and pub. util.	13.9	14.6	14.8
Trade	37.5	39.6	37.4
Finance	12.1	12.1	11.5
Service 1/	16.5	16.4	16.2
Government	21.3	21.4	20.8
Miami			
Total	302.0	291.8	302.0
Contract construction	28.3	28.7	27.0
Manufacturing	39.5	38.8	39.5
Trans. and pub. util.	33.3	27.9	35.9

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
FLORIDA—Continued			
Miami—Continued			
Trade	87.1	86.3	87.5
Finance	18.7	18.7	16.9
Service 1/	61.9	57.3	64.5
Government	33.4	34.1	30.8
Tampa-St. Petersburg			
Total	184.9	185.1	178.6
Contract construction	21.6	21.8	21.2
Manufacturing	34.6	34.2	32.4
Trans. and pub. util.	14.0	13.7	13.4
Trade	56.0	57.3	54.7
Finance	9.2	9.2	9.1
Service 1/	26.0	24.7	26.0
Government	23.7	24.4	22.0
GEORGIA			
Atlanta 2/			
Total	344.5	350.4	341.4
Contract construction	21.6	21.8	16.7
Manufacturing	83.8	83.4	85.8
Trans. and pub. util.	34.1	33.5	34.6
Trade	88.6	94.4	90.2
Finance	23.7	23.9	24.0
Service 1/	44.9	44.9	44.2
Government	47.8	48.6	46.0
Savannah			
Total	52.8	53.4	52.8
Contract construction	4.8	4.5	4.8
Manufacturing	14.0	14.5	14.2
Trans. and pub. util.	6.6	6.4	6.4
Trade	11.8	12.5	12.0
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.1
Service 1/	6.2	6.1	6.1
Government	7.4	7.4	7.4
IDAHO			
Boise			
Total	23.1	23.8	21.6
Contract construction	1.6	1.7	1.4
Manufacturing	2.2	2.3	2.0
Trans. and pub. util.	2.6	2.6	2.6
Trade	6.7	7.1	6.0
Finance	1.4	1.4	1.3
Service 1/	3.4	3.5	3.2
Government	5.2	5.2	5.1
ILLINOIS			
Chicago*			
Total	(3)	2,505.3	2,522.8
Mining	(3)	3.8	3.8
Contract construction	(3)	106.9	119.3
Manufacturing	(3)	903.5	947.4
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	207.7	212.3
Trade	(3)	564.6	537.8
Finance	(3)	142.9	144.4
Service	(3)	327.2	326.9
Government	(3)	248.8	230.9
Peoria*			
Total	(3)	94.2	90.5
Contract construction	(3)	4.0	4.0
Manufacturing	(3)	38.5	37.6
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	6.4	6.4
Trade	(3)	22.9	20.9
Finance	(3)	3.6	3.7
Service	(3)	9.9	9.6
Government	(3)	8.8	8.3
Rockford*			
Total	(3)	71.2	73.0
Contract construction 1/	(3)	3.1	3.6
Manufacturing	(3)	38.0	40.3
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	2.6	2.7
Trade	(3)	13.6	12.8
Finance	(3)	2.5	2.6
Service	(3)	7.0	7.0
Government	(3)	4.4	4.2
INDIANA			
Evansville			
Total	63.1	64.7	65.8
Mining	1.6	1.7	1.7
Contract construction	2.4	2.6	2.5
Manufacturing	26.3	26.7	27.5
Trans. and pub. util.	4.4	4.4	4.8
Trade	13.3	14.2	14.3
Finance	2.2	2.1	2.2
Service	7.2	7.3	7.3
Government	5.7	5.7	5.5
Fort Wayne			
Total	74.1	75.7	79.2
Contract construction	3.0	3.1	3.5
Manufacturing	29.3	29.7	33.7
Trans. and pub. util.	6.3	6.3	6.6
Trade	17.4	18.4	17.8
Finance	4.1	4.1	4.2
Service 1/	7.7	7.7	7.6
Government	6.3	6.4	5.8
Indianapolis*			
Total	(3)	283.5	285.3
Contract construction	(3)	14.1	12.1
Manufacturing	(3)	93.0	100.5
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	20.3	21.1
Trade	(3)	70.8	67.4
Finance	(3)	17.8	17.9
Service 4/	(3)	67.5	66.3
South Bend			
Total	79.2	79.7	79.5
Contract construction	2.4	2.5	2.9
Manufacturing	39.4	38.5	39.0
Trans. and pub. util.	4.8	4.8	4.8
Trade	14.3	15.2	14.6
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.7
Service 1/	9.3	9.3	9.4
Government	5.5	5.9	5.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
IOWA			
Des Moines			
Total	96.4	98.4	96.2
Contract construction	4.6	5.0	4.2
Manufacturing	22.6	22.6	22.9
Trans. and pub. util.	8.3	8.3	8.2
Trade	24.2	25.0	24.8
Finance	10.9	10.9	10.6
Service 1/	12.4	13.0	12.9
Government	13.6	13.8	12.7
KANSAS			
Topeka			
Total	46.3	47.3	48.3
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction	3.1	3.3	4.1
Manufacturing	6.4	6.4	6.2
Trans. and pub. util.	6.9	6.9	7.1
Trade	9.0	9.6	9.0
Finance	2.6	2.6	2.5
Service	6.1	6.2	6.1
Government	12.2	12.4	13.3
Wichita			
Total	121.8	122.6	128.4
Mining	1.5	1.5	1.7
Contract construction	5.7	6.3	6.0
Manufacturing	48.8	48.2	56.1
Trans. and pub. util.	7.2	7.3	7.4
Trade	26.2	27.1	26.0
Finance	5.2	5.2	5.3
Service	13.1	13.1	13.1
Government	14.1	14.1	13.1
KENTUCKY			
Louisville			
Total	232.6	237.8	241.2
Contract construction	10.7	11.3	10.4
Manufacturing	82.5	83.5	90.2
Trans. and pub. util.	23.0	22.9	23.5
Trade	49.3	51.4	50.4
Finance	11.3	11.3	11.2
Service 1/	30.7	31.0	30.9
Government	25.1	26.4	24.7
LOUISIANA			
Baton Rouge			
Total	70.8	72.6	70.3
Mining	.4	.4	.4
Contract construction	8.6	8.8	6.7
Manufacturing	19.0	19.0	20.9
Trans. and pub. util.	4.5	4.5	4.7
Trade	15.2	16.8	15.4
Finance	3.1	3.0	3.0
Service	6.5	6.5	6.2
Government	13.5	13.5	13.0
New Orleans			
Total	277.1	281.1	284.5
Mining	7.0	7.0	8.0
Contract construction	18.6	19.1	18.9
Manufacturing	44.9	45.0	47.9
New Orleans—Continued			
Trans. and pub. util.	42.7	43.0	44.9
Trade	71.7	73.4	73.0
Finance	15.0	15.0	15.2
Service	40.9	40.7	41.4
Government	36.3	38.0	35.3
Shreveport			
Total	69.3	71.1	69.6
Mining	5.1	5.3	5.5
Contract construction	6.2	6.4	5.9
Manufacturing	8.8	8.8	8.9
Trans. and pub. util.	9.0	8.9	9.3
Trade	19.3	20.3	19.2
Finance	3.2	3.2	3.3
Service	8.1	8.3	8.0
Government	9.8	9.8	9.5
MAINE			
Lewiston-Auburn 2/			
Total	26.4	27.0	25.8
Contract construction	.9	1.0	.9
Manufacturing	14.1	14.0	13.6
Trans. and pub. util.	.9	.9	.9
Trade	5.1	5.6	5.0
Finance	.7	.7	.7
Service 1/	3.3	3.3	3.3
Government	1.4	1.5	1.4
Portland			
Total	49.9	51.9	49.5
Contract construction	2.7	3.4	2.4
Manufacturing	11.6	11.8	11.2
Trans. and pub. util.	5.7	5.8	6.1
Trade	14.3	15.0	14.2
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.5
Service 1/	8.1	8.1	8.1
Government	4.0	4.3	4.0
MARYLAND			
Baltimore			
Total	581.0	600.4	578.1
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.0
Contract construction	29.7	33.0	32.9
Manufacturing	190.6	190.4	192.0
Trans. and pub. util.	53.8	54.3	55.3
Trade	118.6	127.6	116.5
Finance	30.6	30.9	30.4
Service	69.7	71.2	67.7
Government	87.0	92.0	82.3
MASSACHUSETTS			
Boston			
Total	976.1	1,017.6	986.6
Contract construction	36.7	41.7	40.1
Manufacturing	287.1	288.0	288.0
Trans. and pub. util.	67.4	67.9	70.2
Trade	222.1	238.5	231.4
Finance	68.9	69.3	69.8
Service 1/	159.6	160.3	156.8
Government	134.3	151.9	130.3

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
MASSACHUSETTS—Continued			
Fall River			
Total	40.6	41.3	41.2
Manufacturing	23.5	23.6	23.8
Trans. and pub. util.	1.3	1.3	1.5
Trade	7.5	7.8	7.6
Government	3.1	3.4	3.1
Other nonmanufacturing	5.2	5.2	5.2
New Bedford			
Total	45.9	47.6	48.3
Contract construction	1.0	1.1	1.1
Manufacturing	26.0	26.6	27.9
Trans. and pub. util.	2.2	2.2	2.3
Trade	7.4	8.0	7.9
Government	3.8	4.0	3.7
Other nonmanufacturing	5.5	5.7	5.4
Springfield-Holyoke			
Total	149.2	154.6	150.8
Contract construction	4.3	5.0	4.5
Manufacturing	64.0	64.1	64.7
Trans. and pub. util.	7.4	7.8	8.1
Trade	30.3	32.8	30.4
Finance	7.7	7.7	7.8
Service 1/	18.2	18.5	18.3
Government	17.3	18.7	17.0
Worcester			
Total	96.5	99.0	99.4
Contract construction	2.5	3.1	3.4
Manufacturing	44.4	44.2	46.0
Trans. and pub. util.	4.2	4.3	4.5
Trade	18.3	19.4	19.0
Finance	4.8	4.8	4.9
Service 1/	9.9	9.9	9.9
Government	12.4	13.3	11.7
MICHIGAN			
Detroit			
Total	1,134.7	1,154.5	1,204.8
Mining	.8	.8	.8
Contract construction	38.7	43.1	45.0
Manufacturing	510.9	497.0	545.4
Trans. and pub. util.	72.1	72.6	73.1
Trade	218.8	239.5	238.3
Finance	45.8	46.1	46.9
Service	120.9	123.9	129.8
Government	126.6	131.6	125.6
Flint			
Manufacturing	67.5	74.4	79.7
Grand Rapids			
Manufacturing	49.3	48.8	46.8
Lansing			
Manufacturing	28.0	27.9	27.2
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights			
Manufacturing	24.3	24.2	24.6
Saginaw			
Manufacturing	25.5	25.3	25.0
MINNESOTA			
Duluth			
Total	37.3	38.7	39.5
Contract construction	1.9	2.3	2.2
Manufacturing	7.8	7.9	8.6
Trans. and pub. util.	5.0	5.2	5.4
Trade	9.4	10.1	10.3
Finance	1.7	1.8	1.7
Service 1/	6.6	6.6	6.6
Government	4.9	4.9	4.6
Minneapolis-St. Paul 2/			
Total	517.1	531.9	507.2
Contract construction	25.7	28.6	22.6
Manufacturing	145.5	146.6	144.3
Trans. and pub. util.	50.9	51.5	51.4
Trade	128.4	137.0	126.4
Finance	32.3	32.5	32.6
Service 1/	66.2	67.2	65.9
Government	68.2	68.5	63.9
MISSISSIPPI			
Jackson			
Total	58.6	60.3	57.4
Mining	.9	.9	.9
Contract construction	3.7	4.1	3.9
Manufacturing	11.5	11.6	10.6
Trans. and pub. util.	4.5	4.5	4.5
Trade	14.0	15.0	13.5
Finance	3.9	3.9	3.8
Service	7.9	8.1	7.9
Government	12.3	12.3	12.5
MISSOURI			
Kansas City*			
Total	(3)	369.7	358.2
Mining	(3)	.7	.6
Contract construction	(3)	20.1	17.7
Manufacturing	(3)	99.4	98.9
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	40.7	42.3
Trade	(3)	100.2	94.5
Finance	(3)	24.6	23.6
Service	(3)	43.2	43.3
Government	(3)	40.8	37.3

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
MISSOURI—Continued			
St. Louis *			
Total	(3)	717.2	703.9
Mining	(3)	2.3	2.3
Contract construction	(3)	34.4	33.9
Manufacturing	(3)	261.6	263.2
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	61.7	63.9
Trade	(3)	158.2	151.3
Finance	(3)	35.8	35.9
Service	(3)	85.4	84.9
Government	(3)	77.8	68.5
MONTANA			
Great Falls			
Total	18.1	19.1	18.0
Contract construction	1.5	1.5	1.3
Manufacturing	2.8	2.9	2.7
Trans. and pub. util.	2.0	2.2	2.3
Trade	5.1	5.8	5.2
Service 5/	3.9	3.9	3.8
Government	2.8	2.8	2.7
NEBRASKA			
Omaha			
Total	151.8	153.9	148.6
Contract construction 1/	9.2	9.4	7.7
Manufacturing	34.5	34.2	32.8
Trans. and pub. util.	20.3	20.6	21.2
Trade	34.8	36.1	34.7
Finance	12.2	12.2	12.4
Service	21.1	21.1	20.8
Government	19.8	20.5	19.1
NEVADA			
Reno			
Total	27.5	28.3	25.7
Contract construction	2.5	2.6	2.3
Manufacturing 1/	1.9	2.0	1.8
Trans. and pub. util.	3.1	3.1	3.0
Trade	6.6	7.0	6.1
Finance	1.2	1.1	1.1
Service	7.5	7.7	7.2
Government	4.7	4.8	4.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Manchester			
Total	41.0	41.7	40.6
Contract construction	1.6	1.8	1.7
Manufacturing	18.1	18.2	17.7
Trans. and pub. util.	2.7	2.7	2.8
Trade	8.1	8.2	8.0
Finance	2.4	2.4	2.3
Service	5.0	5.0	5.0
Government	3.1	3.4	3.1

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
NEW JERSEY			
Newark-Jersey City 6/			
Total	796.8	815.6	824.4
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction	26.0	28.0	28.5
Manufacturing	322.2	322.9	344.8
Trans. and pub. util.	83.3	83.9	83.7
Trade	148.2	162.1	152.2
Finance	51.3	51.6	52.6
Service	88.1	88.6	87.8
Government	77.5	78.3	74.6
Paterson 6/			
Total	399.4	412.4	404.5
Mining	1.3	1.4	1.2
Contract construction	19.5	21.2	21.7
Manufacturing	173.9	176.1	180.2
Trans. and pub. util.	23.8	23.7	23.7
Trade	79.2	85.5	79.1
Finance	12.8	12.9	12.7
Service	44.0	44.8	43.3
Government	44.9	46.8	42.6
Perth Amboy 6/			
Total	161.4	163.6	164.8
Mining	.5	.5	.6
Contract construction	7.7	8.5	7.3
Manufacturing	81.8	80.9	84.7
Trans. and pub. util.	8.5	8.5	8.8
Trade	25.2	27.2	25.5
Finance	3.1	3.1	3.1
Service	12.0	12.0	11.7
Government	22.6	22.9	23.1
Trenton			
Total	98.7	101.0	101.5
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	4.3	4.3	3.8
Manufacturing	36.5	36.6	39.4
Trans. and pub. util.	6.1	6.1	6.3
Trade	16.6	18.7	17.1
Finance	3.7	3.7	3.6
Service	13.6	13.6	13.7
Government	17.8	17.9	17.5
NEW MEXICO			
Albuquerque			
Total	72.7	74.3	66.9
Contract construction	7.2	7.3	5.1
Manufacturing	7.1	7.2	6.2
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	6.1
Trade	16.5	17.4	15.4
Finance	4.0	4.1	3.9
Service 1/	15.9	15.9	15.0
Government	16.0	16.4	15.2

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

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Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
NEW YORK			
Albany-Schenectady-Troy			
Total	199.9	207.9	208.4
Contract construction	5.3	6.5	6.9
Manufacturing	59.6	60.8	67.8
Trans. and pub. util.	15.6	15.8	16.7
Trade	40.4	43.8	41.0
Finance	8.1	8.1	8.1
Service 1/	26.0	26.0	25.3
Government	44.8	46.8	42.5
Binghamton			
Total	76.1	77.5	78.9
Contract construction	2.3	2.4	3.0
Manufacturing	39.6	39.6	41.6
Trans. and pub. util.	3.9	3.9	4.0
Trade	12.8	13.8	13.1
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.2
Service 1/	6.2	6.2	6.3
Government	9.1	9.4	8.6
Buffalo			
Total	411.9	426.2	439.3
Contract construction	18.5	20.0	17.6
Manufacturing	173.1	174.1	194.5
Trans. and pub. util.	34.5	35.4	35.1
Trade	81.0	88.4	87.2
Finance	14.5	14.6	14.9
Service 1/	46.4	46.5	46.6
Government	43.9	47.2	43.4
Elmira			
Total	30.9	32.2	30.5
Manufacturing	15.1	15.8	14.0
Trade	5.9	6.4	6.3
Other nonmanufacturing	9.9	10.1	10.1
Nassau and Suffolk Counties 6/			
Total	369.2	385.5	360.2
Contract construction	23.4	28.8	26.4
Manufacturing	111.1	112.6	107.1
Trans. and pub. util.	22.8	22.8	22.8
Trade	84.4	91.9	83.5
Finance	14.7	14.7	13.9
Service 1/	50.1	50.5	46.0
Government	62.7	64.2	60.5
New York-Northeastern New Jersey			
Total	5,379.4	5,534.7	5,431.3
Mining	4.8	5.2	4.9
Contract construction	200.8	217.4	196.1
Manufacturing	1,681.7	1,691.1	1,734.8
Trans. and pub. util.	476.9	481.4	484.4
New York-Northeastern New Jersey—Continued			
Trade	1,112.4	1,196.8	1,126.7
Finance	462.9	465.3	465.4
Service	794.2	799.8	786.3
Government	645.7	677.8	632.9
New York City 6/			
Total	3,423.4	3,512.5	3,445.7
Mining	1.9	2.0	1.9
Contract construction	108.4	112.1	97.1
Manufacturing	925.4	925.5	945.9
Trans. and pub. util.	321.8	325.7	328.4
Trade	727.0	777.8	738.7
Finance	368.9	370.9	371.0
Service	565.3	568.4	563.6
Government	404.7	430.2	399.2
Rochester			
Total	211.0	220.6	216.9
Contract construction	8.3	9.4	8.5
Manufacturing	104.5	105.9	109.8
Trans. and pub. util.	9.6	9.8	9.9
Trade	37.6	41.0	38.2
Finance	7.7	7.7	7.5
Service 1/	23.0	23.5	23.0
Government	20.4	23.4	20.2
Syracuse			
Total	142.4	146.7	148.3
Contract construction	5.1	5.6	6.0
Manufacturing	54.8	54.5	58.4
Trans. and pub. util.	10.3	10.5	11.2
Trade	29.3	32.2	30.8
Finance	7.3	7.3	7.0
Service 1/	19.3	19.5	19.2
Government	16.3	17.3	15.8
Utica-Rome			
Total	97.3	100.6	98.5
Contract construction	1.7	2.0	3.3
Manufacturing	40.4	41.2	41.2
Trans. and pub. util.	5.8	5.8	5.5
Trade	16.2	17.6	16.3
Finance	3.5	3.5	3.5
Service 1/	9.0	9.0	8.7
Government	20.8	21.5	20.0
Westchester County 6/			
Total	203.3	212.5	200.9
Contract construction	13.8	16.3	13.4
Manufacturing	60.9	61.3	60.1
Trans. and pub. util.	14.8	14.8	15.2
Trade	43.9	47.7	43.6
Finance	11.1	11.1	11.2
Service 1/	32.9	33.6	32.0
Government	25.9	27.6	25.5

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
NORTH CAROLINA			
Charlotte			
Total	91.0	93.2	91.7
Contract construction	5.4	5.7	6.2
Manufacturing	25.1	25.3	24.3
Trans. and pub. util.	9.5	9.2	9.6
Trade	26.8	28.4	27.3
Finance	5.8	5.8	6.1
Service 1/	10.3	10.3	10.3
Government	8.1	8.5	7.9
Greensboro-High Point			
Manufacturing	44.9	45.1	44.3
Winston-Salem			
Manufacturing	36.6	37.8	35.4
NORTH DAKOTA			
Fargo			
Total	21.6	22.6	20.8
Contract construction	1.6	2.0	1.3
Manufacturing	2.1	2.1	2.1
Trans. and pub. util.	2.4	2.5	2.5
Trade	7.2	7.5	6.9
Finance	1.6	1.6	1.6
Service 1/	3.2	3.2	3.0
Government	3.5	3.7	3.4
OHIO			
Akron			
Total	170.9	174.3	179.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	5.7	6.4	6.1
Manufacturing	83.4	83.6	89.0
Trans. and pub. util.	12.0	12.1	12.5
Trade	33.5	35.4	34.5
Finance	4.4	4.3	4.3
Service	18.5	18.7	19.0
Government	13.4	13.8	13.7
Canton			
Total	106.0	107.8	107.2
Mining	.7	.7	.7
Contract construction	2.9	2.9	3.7
Manufacturing	53.5	53.6	53.4
Trans. and pub. util.	6.8	6.8	6.9
Trade	19.1	20.6	19.9
Finance	3.3	3.2	3.0
Service	11.0	11.0	11.2
Government	8.8	9.0	8.6
Cincinnati			
Total	390.6	398,0	388.1
Mining	.3	.3	.3
Contract construction	16.6	17.3	16.4
Cincinnati—Continued			
Manufacturing	154.4	154.9	153.3
Trans. and pub. util.	32.5	33.4	33.5
Trade	79.0	84.2	79.9
Finance	18.0	18.1	18.6
Service	46.6	47.1	46.3
Government	43.1	42.7	39.9
Cleveland			
Total	671.8	681.4	690.2
Mining	.4	.4	.4
Contract construction	27.2	27.8	33.0
Manufacturing	278.5	276.3	288.7
Trans. and pub. util.	44.9	45.2	45.8
Trade	134.7	145.1	139.8
Finance	29.6	29.8	29.6
Service	83.8	83.8	83.7
Government	72.7	73.1	69.2
Columbus			
Total	239.5	245.9	240.3
Mining	.7	.7	.7
Contract construction	11.4	12.3	11.3
Manufacturing	67.9	67.6	70.8
Trans. and pub. util.	18.2	18.4	18.9
Trade	51.4	56.1	50.3
Finance	13.9	14.0	13.9
Service	29.4	29.6	29.3
Government	46.7	47.2	45.1
Dayton			
Total	216.0	220.6	219.9
Mining	.4	.4	.3
Contract construction	5.8	6.2	6.9
Manufacturing	93.0	92.6	95.9
Trans. and pub. util.	9.3	9.5	9.5
Trade	36.7	40.9	36.6
Finance	5.1	5.2	5.1
Service	23.4	23.4	23.1
Government	42.3	42.5	42.5
Toledo			
Total	151.0	155.8	157.4
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	8.3	8.6	9.1
Manufacturing	56.0	56.3	60.0
Trans. and pub. util.	13.4	13.6	13.8
Trade	33.7	37.4	34.8
Finance	5.0	5.1	5.1
Service	20.5	20.4	20.6
Government	14.0	14.2	13.8

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
OHIO—Continued			
Youngstown			
Total	193.2	195.7	200.3
Mining	.6	.5	.6
Contract construction	7.4	7.6	8.7
Manufacturing	98.6	98.2	101.9
Trans. and pub. util.	11.3	11.6	12.5
Trade	34.2	36.4	34.8
Finance	4.3	4.4	4.4
Service	20.7	20.8	21.4
Government	16.0	16.2	16.1
OKLAHOMA			
Oklahoma City 2/			
Total	156.3	158.4	154.8
Mining	6.7	6.7	7.0
Contract construction	9.4	9.7	9.2
Manufacturing	17.9	18.0	17.6
Trans. and pub. util.	12.1	12.1	12.2
Trade	37.6	39.5	37.5
Finance	9.3	9.3	9.2
Service	18.6	18.5	18.7
Government	44.7	44.6	43.3
Tulsa			
Total	117.3	120.2	122.0
Mining	12.2	12.6	13.2
Contract construction	7.3	7.4	7.1
Manufacturing	27.0	27.3	30.0
Trans. and pub. util.	13.1	13.2	13.5
Trade	28.5	30.3	28.5
Finance	5.9	5.9	6.1
Service	13.8	14.0	14.4
Government	9.5	9.7	9.3
OREGON			
Portland			
Total	240.4	247.2	235.3
Contract construction	12.2	13.6	10.9
Manufacturing	57.3	57.6	55.2
Trans. and pub. util.	27.2	27.4	28.0
Trade	60.1	63.5	58.9
Finance	13.5	13.5	13.4
Service 1/	32.0	32.2	31.9
Government	38.1	39.4	37.0
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allentown-Bethlehem Easton			
Total	169.1	172.9	177.7
Mining	.8	.9	.9
Contract construction	5.4	6.2	6.9
Manufacturing	90.8	92.1	97.5
Trans. and pub. util.	10.5	10.7	11.3
Trade	27.7	28.8	28.0
Finance	4.1	4.1	4.1
Service	17.3	17.2	17.0
Government	12.5	12.9	12.0
Erie			
Manufacturing	32.9	33.6	36.8
Harrisburg			
Total	133.2	136.9	134.0
Contract construction	5.7	6.3	6.2
Manufacturing	32.1	32.6	32.8
Trans. and pub. util.	12.9	13.0	13.7
Trade	23.4	25.5	24.1
Finance	6.0	6.0	5.8
Service 1/	15.3	15.4	15.2
Government	37.8	38.1	36.2
Lancaster			
Manufacturing	45.3	45.4	45.1
Philadelphia			
Total	1,422.5	1,469.8	1,450.8
Mining	2.0	2.1	2.1
Contract construction	62.3	66.7	63.6
Manufacturing	526.8	529.8	540.6
Trans. and pub. util.	110.5	111.3	116.0
Trade	285.8	310.1	293.8
Finance	73.3	73.8	73.5
Service	178.9	180.5	180.4
Government	182.9	195.5	180.8
Pittsburgh			
Total	769.5	789.7	793.1
Mining	13.0	13.2	14.2
Contract construction	35.0	36.2	36.8
Manufacturing	301.3	301.3	317.1
Trans. and pub. util.	63.2	64.1	66.2
Trade	152.8	166.3	156.6
Finance	30.9	30.8	30.3
Service	100.9	101.7	101.3
Government	72.4	76.1	70.6
Reading			
Manufacturing	49.6	50.4	49.4
Scranton			
Manufacturing	29.2	29.8	30.2
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton			
Manufacturing	38.0	38.0	39.3
York			
Manufacturing	41.4	41.9	42.3

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
RHODE ISLAND			
Providence			
Total	272.9	280.2	268.7
Contract construction	14.2	15.8	12.8
Manufacturing	125.6	126.6	122.9
Trans. and pub. util.	12.4	12.5	13.1
Trade	47.8	50.6	48.5
Finance	11.8	11.8	12.0
Service 1/	28.2	28.2	27.8
Government	32.9	34.7	31.6
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston			
Total	54.4	54.8	54.1
Contract construction	4.4	4.2	3.6
Manufacturing	9.8	9.5	10.1
Trans. and pub. util.	4.7	4.7	5.2
Trade	11.1	11.8	10.9
Finance	2.2	2.2	2.1
Service 1/	4.9	4.9	4.9
Government	17.5	17.6	17.5
Greenville			
Manufacturing	30.7	30.4	29.7
SOUTH DAKOTA			
Sioux Falls			
Total	24.1	24.9	24.0
Contract construction	1.1	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	5.4	5.5	5.3
Trans. and pub. util.	2.5	2.5	2.5
Trade	7.5	7.9	7.5
Finance	1.5	1.5	1.5
Service 1/	3.5	3.6	3.5
Government	2.6	2.5	2.5
TENNESSEE			
Chattanooga			
Total	88.6	90.0	89.2
Mining	.1	.1	.1
Contract construction	3.5	3.6	2.8
Manufacturing	41.2	41.0	41.8
Trans. and pub. util.	4.8	4.8	4.9
Trade	15.6	16.9	16.7
Finance	4.9	4.9	4.8
Service	8.7	8.7	8.6
Government	10.0	10.0	9.7
Knoxville			
Total	106.6	108.9	104.2
Mining	1.8	1.8	2.0
Contract construction	6.6	6.7	4.6
Manufacturing	39.8	39.9	39.8
Trans. and pub. util.	6.7	6.8	6.8
Trade	21.5	23.3	21.5
Finance	3.0	3.0	3.0
Service	10.8	10.8	10.5
Government	16.5	16.8	16.1
Memphis			
Total	177.0	181.6	179.8
Mining	.3	.3	.2
Contract construction	10.4	11.2	9.5
Manufacturing	39.7	39.3	43.3
Trans. and pub. util.	15.8	16.0	16.4
Trade	48.5	52.2	48.3
Finance	8.7	8.6	8.7
Service	24.0	24.1	23.8
Government	29.8	30.0	29.7
Nashville			
Total	135.5	138.4	133.2
Mining	.3	.3	.3
Contract construction	6.3	6.7	5.6
Manufacturing	39.6	39.9	38.9
Trans. and pub. util.	11.2	11.6	11.3
Trade	29.5	31.4	29.3
Finance	9.1	9.1	9.0
Service	20.6	20.6	20.5
Government	19.0	18.8	18.4
TEXAS			
Dallas			
Manufacturing	83.2	85.9	88.2
Fort Worth			
Manufacturing	53.2	53.6	54.8
Houston			
Manufacturing	90.4	90.6	95.1
San Antonio			
Manufacturing	22.3	22.3	21.3

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
UTAH			
Salt Lake City*			
Total	(3)	129.4	121.8
Mining	(3)	6.9	6.6
Contract construction	(3)	7.7	7.4
Manufacturing	(3)	20.6	19.2
Trans. and pub. util.	(3)	13.1	12.9
Trade	(3)	37.8	34.3
Finance	(3)	7.7	7.5
Service	(3)	15.5	14.9
Government	(3)	20.1	19.0
VERMONT			
Burlington			
Total	18.9	19.6	18.4
Manufacturing	4.3	4.3	4.2
Trans. and pub. util.	1.5	1.5	1.6
Trade	4.9	5.2	4.8
Other nonmanufacturing	8.2	8.6	7.9
Springfield			
Total	10.5	10.6	10.9
Manufacturing	5.8	5.9	6.3
Trans. and pub. util.	.6	.7	.7
Trade	1.5	1.6	1.5
Other nonmanufacturing	2.6	2.6	2.5
VIRGINIA			
Norfolk-Portsmouth			
Total	147.8	151.5	144.2
Mining	.2	.2	.2
Contract construction	11.2	11.3	9.7
Manufacturing	15.9	16.1	16.4
Trans. and pub. util.	15.9	15.9	17.1
Trade	35.4	37.5	33.9
Finance	5.1	5.2	5.0
Service	16.1	16.2	15.0
Government	48.2	49.4	47.1
Richmond			
Total	160.6	164.2	159.2
Mining	.1	.2	.2
Contract construction	10.9	10.9	11.6
Manufacturing	41.2	40.9	40.7
Trans. and pub. util.	15.4	15.5	15.6
Trade	39.0	41.8	38.1
Finance	13.0	13.0	12.9
Service	18.0	18.0	17.9
Government	23.0	23.9	22.2

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
WASHINGTON			
Seattle			
Total	335.3	342.7	317.3
Contract construction	13.3	13.7	12.6
Manufacturing	115.5	114.3	100.7
Trans. and pub. util.	26.7	26.9	27.6
Trade	73.3	78.9	72.6
Finance	19.2	19.1	18.4
Service 1/	37.9	38.1	36.7
Government	49.4	51.7	48.7
Spokane			
Total	72.3	74.5	71.6
Contract construction	3.1	3.4	3.2
Manufacturing	13.5	13.7	13.1
Trans. and pub. util.	7.7	8.0	8.3
Trade	19.8	21.0	19.4
Finance	4.1	4.1	3.8
Service 1/	11.9	11.9	11.6
Government	12.2	12.4	12.2
Tacoma			
Total	70.7	73.1	71.1
Contract construction	3.3	3.6	3.3
Manufacturing	15.3	15.4	15.7
Trans. and pub. util.	5.9	6.0	6.3
Trade	14.8	16.0	14.8
Finance	3.1	3.2	3.0
Service 1/	8.4	8.5	8.1
Government	19.9	20.4	19.9
WEST VIRGINIA			
Charleston			
Total	89.4	91.4	91.6
Mining	8.2	7.9	9.1
Contract construction	3.7	3.9	4.2
Manufacturing	24.7	24.6	26.2
Trans. and pub. util.	10.0	9.9	10.4
Trade	18.7	20.4	18.4
Finance	3.3	3.2	3.3
Service	10.1	10.2	9.9
Government	11.1	11.3	10.4
Huntington-Ashland			
Total	63.3	65.6	67.2
Mining	1.0	1.0	1.1
Contract construction	2.5	2.7	2.9
Manufacturing	22.6	23.1	23.9
Trans. and pub. util.	6.0	6.0	7.4
Trade	14.1	15.4	14.9
Finance	2.1	2.1	2.2
Service	6.6	6.6	6.5
Government	8.6	8.9	8.6

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table A-12: Employees in nonagricultural establishments for selected areas, by industry division-Continued

(In thousands)

Area and industry division	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Wheeling-Steubenville			
Total	104.6	108.0	110.4
Mining	4.5	4.6	5.1
Contract construction	5.7	6.3	8.4
Manufacturing	47.1	47.9	48.1
Trans. and pub. util.	8.3	8.3	8.8
Trade	18.4	19.9	19.5
Finance	2.9	2.9	2.9
Service	9.9	10.1	10.1
Government	7.9	8.3	7.6
WISCONSIN			
Milwaukee			
Total	422.4	432.3	434.1
Contract construction	18.8	19.1	19.5
Manufacturing	186.1	184.6	192.3
Trans. and pub. util.	27.9	29.0	29.2
Trade	80.6	89.5	84.8
Finance	20.3	20.5	20.6
Service 1/	48.5	48.3	48.2
Government	40.2	41.3	39.6
Racine			
Total	40.5	40.8	40.6
Contract construction	1.4	1.5	1.5
Manufacturing	20.7	20.4	21.3
Trans. and pub. util.	1.8	1.8	1.9
Trade	6.7	7.2	6.8
Finance	.9	.9	.9
Service 1/	4.7	4.8	4.5
Government	4.2	4.2	3.9
WYOMING			
Casper			
Mining	3.3	3.4	3.2
Contract construction	1.4	1.4	1.3
Manufacturing	1.8	1.9	1.8
Trans. and pub. util.	1.4	1.5	1.9
Trade	4.1	4.4	3.9
Finance	.6	.6	.6
Service	2.0	2.0	1.8

* 1945 SIC - 1942 SSB Industrial Classification. (See Announcement on page iii.)

1/ Includes mining.

2/ Area definition revised as follows:

Denver.....Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson Counties.
Atlanta.....Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties.
Lewiston-Auburn.....Auburn, Lewiston, and Lisbon towns in Androscoggin County.
Minneapolis-St. Paul...Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.
Oklahoma City.....Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties.

3/ Not available.

4/ Includes government.

5/ Includes mining and finance.

6/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table B-1: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing

(Per 100 employees)

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual average
	Total accessions												
1951.....	5.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.2	4.5	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.0	4.4
1952.....	4.4	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.9	4.9	4.4	5.9	5.6	5.2	4.0	3.3	4.4
1953.....	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	5.1	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.3	2.7	2.1	3.9
1954.....	2.8	2.5	2.8	2.4	2.7	3.5	2.9	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.3	2.5	3.0
1955.....	3.3	3.2	3.6	3.5	3.8	4.3	3.4	4.5	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.5	3.7
1956.....	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	4.2	3.3	3.8	4.1	4.2	3.0	2.3	3.4
1957.....	3.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.9	3.2	3.2	3.3	2.9	2.2	1.7	2.9
1958.....	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.5	3.0	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.0	**3.4**	**2.8**	**2.4**	**3.0**
1959 1/...	**3.2**												
	New hires 2/												
1951.....	3.9	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.7	4.0	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.4	2.8	2.0	3.4
1952.....	3.1	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.8	3.3	3.9	4.4	4.1	3.3	2.6	3.3
1953.....	3.4	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.3	4.2	3.3	3.3	3.0	2.4	1.7	1.1	3.0
1954.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.3	1.6
1955.....	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	2.5	3.1	2.5	3.2	3.1	2.9	2.4	1.7	2.4
1956.....	2.2	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.0	2.2	2.6	2.7	2.6	1.9	1.5	2.3
1957.....	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.6	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.7	1.1	.7	1.8
1958.....	1.0	.9	.9	.9	1.0	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.9	**1.7**	**1.3**	**1.1**	**1.3**
1959.....	**1.5**												
	Total separations												
1951.....	4.1	3.8	4.1	4.6	4.8	4.3	4.4	5.3	5.1	4.7	4.3	3.5	4.4
1952.....	4.0	3.9	3.7	4.1	3.9	3.9	5.0	4.6	4.9	4.2	3.5	3.4	4.1
1953.....	3.8	3.6	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.2	4.3	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.2	4.0	4.3
1954.....	4.3	3.5	3.7	3.8	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	3.3	3.0	3.0	3.5
1955.....	2.9	2.5	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.4	4.0	4.4	3.5	3.1	3.0	3.3
1956.....	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.9	4.4	3.5	3.3	2.8	3.5
1957.....	3.3	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.1	4.0	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.6
1958.....	5.0	3.9	4.2	4.1	3.6	2.9	3.2	3.5	3.5	**3.2**	**2.8**	**2.8**	**3.6**
1959 1/...	**3.0**												
	Quits												
1951.....	2.1	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.4	3.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	2.4
1952.....	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	3.5	2.8	2.1	1.7	2.3
1953.....	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.9	3.1	**2.1**	1.5	1.1	2.3
1954.....	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.2	1.0	.9	1.1
1955.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.2	2.8	1.8	1.4	1.1	1.6
1956.....	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	2.2	2.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	1.6
1957.....	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.9	2.2	1.3	.9	.7	1.4
1958.....	.8	.7	.7	.7	.8	.8	.9	1.2	1.5	**1.1**	**.8**	**.7**	.9
1959.....	**.9**												
	Layoffs												
1951.....	1.0	0.8	0.8	1.0	1.2	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.7	1.5	1.2
1952.....	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	2.2	1.0	.7	.7	.7	1.0	1.1
1953.....	.9	.8	.8	.9	1.0	.9	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.8	2.3	2.5	1.3
1954.....	2.8	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.9
1955.....	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.2
1956.....	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5
1957.....	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	1.7
1958.....	3.8	2.9	3.2	3.0	2.4	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	**1.7**	**1.6**	**1.8**	**2.3**
1959.....	**1.6**												

1/ Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.

2/ See note on Contents page.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total 1		New hires*		Total 1		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958
MANUFACTURING	3.2	2.4	1.5	1.1	3.0	2.8	0.9	0.7	1.6	1.8
DURABLE GOODS	3.5	2.6	1.6	1.1	3.1	2.8	.8	.6	1.7	1.9
NONDURABLE GOODS 2/	2.7	2.1	1.4	1.0	2.8	2.7	1.0	.8	1.3	1.6
Durable Goods										
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	3.1	2.6	2.0	1.9	3.2	1.5	1.3	0.4	1.3	0.7
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	2.9	2.2	2.2	1.3	3.5	3.9	1.3	1.0	1.8	2.5
Logging camps and contractors	5.7	4.3	3.9	2.7	4.0	8.3	1.8	1.7	1.6	5.9
Sawmills and planing mills	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.1	3.5	3.4	1.1	.9	1.9	2.2
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	2.9	1.9	2.4	1.1	3.3	2.1	1.4	.9	1.3	.8
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	3.6	2.1	2.1	1.1	2.9	3.0	1.1	.8	1.3	2.0
Household furniture	3.8	2.2	2.2	1.2	2.9	3.2	1.2	.8	1.1	2.1
Other furniture and fixtures	3.2	1.8	1.8	.8	3.1	2.6	.9	.6	1.8	1.7
STONE, CLAY, AND GLASS PRODUCTS	3.1	2.2	1.1	.9	3.0	3.1	.6	.4	2.0	2.3
Glass and glass products	4.1	2.9	1.3	1.6	2.8	2.9	.6	.4	1.7	2.3
Cement, hydraulic	1.6	.5	.4	.2	4.2	5.2	.3	.3	3.5	4.6
Structural clay products	2.8	2.0	1.9	.7	5.0	4.6	.9	.5	3.7	3.6
Pottery and related products	2.2	1.6	1.1	.9	2.2	3.0	.8	.6	1.0	2.2
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	3.9	2.6	1.3	.8	1.8	1.7	.5	.3	.9	1.1
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	4.7	2.6	1.1	.5	1.3	1.6	.3	.2	.6	1.1
Iron and steel foundries	4.1	3.1	1.7	1.1	2.9	2.0	.7	.4	1.7	1.3
Gray-iron foundries	4.4	3.0	2.1	1.4	2.4	2.1	.8	.4	1.1	1.4
Malleable-iron foundries	2.9	2.1	2.3	1.1	2.8	1.1	.8	.6	1.5	.3
Steel foundries	4.4	3.8	1.1	.7	3.7	2.2	.6	.4	2.5	1.5
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals:										
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	1.7	2.1	1.2	.8	1.5	2.1	.6	.9	.5	.7
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals:										
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	1.7	1.3	.9	.6	.9	.8	.2	.2	.6	.3
Nonferrous foundries	5.3	4.2	2.5	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.0	.6	1.2	1.1
Other primary metal industries:										
Iron and steel forgings	3.1	2.5	1.1	1.0	2.1	1.9	.6	.3	1.2	1.3
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	3.4	2.7	1.6	1.1	3.6	3.0	.8	.5	2.3	2.0
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	3.0	2.5	2.0	1.1	2.9	2.1	1.0	.6	1.3	1.2
Cutlery and edge tools	3.2	1.7	1.2	1.2	2.1	2.0	1.0	.5	.7	1.1
Hand tools	2.7	2.3	2.0	1.4	2.8	1.6	1.0	.6	1.0	.5
Hardware	3.0	2.6	2.2	1.0	3.1	2.3	1.0	.6	1.6	1.4
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	3.2	2.3	2.0	1.3	3.5	2.0	1.0	.6	2.0	1.0
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	3.0	2.3	2.4	1.5	2.8	1.2	.8	.5	1.2	.4
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	3.3	2.3	1.8	1.3	3.9	2.4	1.1	.6	2.3	1.3
Fabricated structural metal products	2.5	1.9	1.2	.8	3.7	3.2	.6	.5	2.7	2.4
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	3.8	3.4	1.3	1.3	4.4	3.4	.7	.6	3.0	2.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total [1]		New hires*		Total [1]		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958
Durable Goods-Continued										
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	3.4	2.7	1.7	1.0	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.5	1.1	0.8
Engines and turbines	4.8	3.0	3.4	1.6	2.0	1.3	.9	.4	.6	.6
Agricultural machinery and tractors	5.1	4.1	3.2	1.8	1.9	1.3	.9	.6	.3	.4
Construction and mining machinery	3.8	2.9	2.2	1.2	2.2	1.6	.9	.6	.9	.7
Metalworking machinery	2.9	2.2	.9	.8	2.3	1.4	.6	.4	1.2	.7
Machine tools	2.1	1.8	.7	.6	2.7	1.3	.6	.4	1.7	.7
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	3.4	1.4	.9	.6	1.8	1.5	.5	.3	.7	.8
Machine-tool accessories	3.6	3.6	1.2	1.1	2.1	1.4	.7	.4	.8	.7
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	2.9	2.0	1.7	1.0	2.1	2.0	.7	.4	1.0	1.2
General industrial machinery	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.0	2.5	1.5	.8	.5	1.2	.7
Office and store machines and devices	1.8	1.6	.9	.8	1.3	1.3	.6	.6	.4	.5
Service-industry and household machines	4.4	3.0	2.1	.6	2.4	2.3	.7	.6	1.3	1.4
Miscellaneous machinery parts	3.0	3.3	1.1	.9	3.3	1.8	.6	.4	2.0	1.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.3	2.9	2.3	.9	.7	1.4	1.2
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	3.1	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.7	.8	.6	.7	.8
Communication equipment	2.9	2.3	1.5	1.6	3.0	2.4	1.1	.9	1.5	1.2
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	3.7	2.9	1.9	2.1	3.9	3.2	1.3	1.1	2.2	1.8
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	.9	.6	.3	.3	1.2	.8	.6	.4	.2	.2
Electrical appliances, lamps, and miscellaneous products	3.2	2.9	1.6	1.5	4.0	3.7	.9	.7	2.6	2.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	3.8	3.1	1.2	1.3	4.4	3.5	.7	.7	3.0	2.4
Motor vehicles and equipment	3.2	3.5	.7	1.5	3.5	2.7	.4	.6	1.9	1.3
Aircraft and parts	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.0	3.1	2.6	.9	.6	1.9	1.7
Aircraft	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.1	3.1	2.8	.8	.7	2.0	1.9
Aircraft engines and parts	2.3	1.5	.5	.6	2.2	2.3	.4	.3	1.4	1.7
Aircraft propellers and parts	(3)	.7	(3)	.5	(3)	.8	(3)	.5	(3)	.2
Other aircraft parts and equipment	3.2	2.6	1.9	1.6	4.3	2.1	1.4	.8	2.2	1.0
Ship and boat building and repairing	(3)	8.2	(3)	2.0	(3)	11.7	(3)	1.2	(3)	10.1
Railroad equipment	5.0	5.5	.1	(4)	16.9	5.3	.1	.3	15.9	4.5
Locomotives and parts	(3)	.6	(3)	(4)	(3)	4.0	(3)	.4	(3)	3.2
Railroad and street cars	6.1	11.9	.1	(4)	20.0	7.1	.2	.2	18.9	6.4
Other transportation equipment	13.4	2.0	.7	.9	4.8	8.6	.8	.7	3.5	7.1
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	2.3	1.5	1.5	.9	2.2	1.7	1.0	.6	.8	.9
Photographic apparatus	(3)	.7	(3)	.3	(3)	1.1	(3)	.2	(3)	.7
Watches and clocks	3.1	1.8	1.2	.8	4.6	4.9	1.6	.6	2.6	3.8
Professional and scientific instruments	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.1	2.1	1.5	1.1	.7	.6	.5
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	5.1	2.4	2.2	1.2	3.9	7.7	1.3	.9	2.2	6.4
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	2.0	1.2	1.6	.9	2.1	2.2	1.1	.6	.7	1.2
Nondurable Goods										
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	3.2	2.5	1.1	.9	4.1	4.0	.8	.6	2.8	3.1
Meat products	3.5	2.6	.8	.4	3.8	4.2	.5	.3	2.7	3.6
Grain-mill products	2.6	1.9	1.3	.9	2.8	2.4	.7	.4	1.8	1.8
Bakery products	2.5	1.8	1.5	1.2	3.1	2.3	1.2	.9	1.5	1.0
Beverages:										
Malt liquors	(3)	3.9	(3)	1.0	(3)	3.9	(3)	.2	(3)	3.4

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total [1]		New hires*		Total [1]		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued										
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.3	1.5	2.3	1.0	0.7	0.2	1.4
Cigarettes	.6	.6	.2	.3	.9	.9	.6	.4	.1	.3
Cigars	2.8	.7	2.0	.4	2.4	4.5	1.8	1.1	.3	3.0
Tobacco and snuff	.5	.7	.1	.3	1.3	1.0	.2	.1	.4	.6
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	3.2	2.1	1.6	1.1	3.1	3.0	1.2	1.0	1.4	1.7
Yarn and thread mills	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.4	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.1	1.3	.8
Broad-woven fabric mills	2.7	2.3	1.5	1.1	2.8	2.6	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.3
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	2.4	1.8	1.4	1.1	2.5	1.8	1.3	1.0	.9	.5
Woolen and worsted	5.0	5.9	1.8	1.1	5.2	8.2	.9	.8	3.5	7.1
Knitting mills	5.0	1.9	1.7	.8	3.9	5.0	1.7	1.2	1.8	3.6
Full-fashioned hosiery	10.2	2.5	1.1	.7	3.3	8.4	1.8	1.2	1.1	6.9
Seamless hosiery	2.6	1.5	1.6	.8	4.0	3.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	2.2
Knit underwear	2.7	1.0	1.7	.6	2.1	2.6	1.2	1.0	.7	1.3
Dyeing and finishing textiles	1.6	1.2	.9	.7	1.7	1.2	.6	.4	.7	.5
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	(3)	2.2	(3)	1.2	(3)	1.6	(3)	.6	(3)	.7
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	3.5	2.5	2.5	1.1	3.3	3.3	2.0	1.4	1.0	1.6
Men's and boys' suits and coats	2.3	5.1	1.9	.9	2.1	2.5	1.4	1.0	.3	1.3
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	3.9	1.9	2.7	1.2	3.8	3.8	2.1	1.5	1.3	1.9
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.9	1.5	1.0	.8	2.4	2.1	.7	.6	1.2	1.2
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	1.0	1.1	.5	.6	1.5	1.3	.5	.4	.6	.7
Paperboard containers and boxes	2.2	1.4	1.2	.8	3.2	3.1	.9	.8	1.7	1.9
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	1.4	1.1	.9	.6	1.5	1.5	.5	.4	.6	.9
Industrial inorganic chemicals	.9	.8	.7	.4	1.3	.8	.4	.3	.3	.3
Industrial organic chemicals	1.0	.8	.7	.4	1.5	1.0	.3	.2	.8	.6
Synthetic fibers	.4	1.0	.3	.2	.8	1.5	.3	.2	.4	1.1
Drugs and medicines	1.6	1.5	1.2	.9	1.9	1.2	.8	.6	.7	.4
Paints, pigments, and fillers	1.5	.9	.8	.5	1.1	1.2	.4	.4	.4	.6
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	.7	.4	.3	.1	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	.3	.6
Petroleum refining	.3	.2	.2	.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	.1	.2
RUBBER PRODUCTS	2.9	2.5	1.7	1.1	1.9	1.4	.6	.5	.9	.6
Tires and inner tubes	2.3	1.6	1.2	.5	1.2	.7	.3	.2	.5	.3
Rubber footwear	3.6	3.0	1.6	1.6	2.5	2.5	.9	1.5	1.0	.6
Other rubber products	3.2	3.2	2.0	1.5	2.4	1.7	.7	.5	1.1	.9
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	4.0	3.8	2.3	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	1.0	1.0
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	1.9	2.2	1.1	1.4	3.8	1.7	.7	.7	2.5	.6
Footwear (except rubber)	4.3	4.0	2.5	2.3	3.1	2.9	1.9	1.5	.7	1.1

See footnotes at end of table.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-2: Labor turnover rates, by industry-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

Industry	Accession rates				Separation rates					
	Total [1]		New hires*		Total [1]		Quits		Layoffs	
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958
NONMANUFACTURING										
METAL MINING	2.9	2.7	1.5	1.0	2.5	2.4	1.3	0.6	0.7	1.2
Iron mining	4.6	3.0	.9	.1	1.8	2.9	.2	.1	.5	2.3
Copper mining	(3)	2.5	(3)	1.1	(3)	1.4	(3)	.8	(3)	.2
Lead and zinc mining	1.3	2.3	.4	.8	4.0	1.2	.6	.7	3.0	.1
ANTHRACITE MINING	1.6	1.6	.2	1.0	4.5	1.0	.1	.5	3.6	.4
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	1.7	1.0	.3	.3	1.2	.8	.2	.2	.6	.4
COMMUNICATION:										
Telephone	(3)	.6	(3)	(4)	(3)	1.1	(3)	.8	(3)	.1
Telegraph 5/	(3)	1.1	(3)	(4)	(3)	1.5	(3)	.4	(3)	.5

1/ Beginning with January 1959, transfers between establishments of the same firm are included in total accessions and total separations, therefore rates for these items are not strictly comparable with prior data. Transfers comprise part of other accessions and other separations, the rates for which are not shown separately.
2/ Data for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group are excluded.
3/ Not available.
4/ Less than 0.05.
5/ Data relate to domestic employees except messengers.
* See note on Contents page.
NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Total accession rates		Separation rates									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958
ALABAMA 1/	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.8	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	2.2	1.7	0.1	0.1
ARIZONA	3.9	4.4	2.5	3.0	1.2	1.4	.2	.3	1.0	1.2	.1	.1
Phoenix	4.4	4.7	2.2	2.9	1.1	1.2	.2	.3	.9	1.3	.1	.1
ARKANSAS	2.5	2.6	4.0	3.7	.9	1.3	.2	.3	2.8	2.1	.1	.1
Little Rock-North Little Rock	2.5	2.9	2.9	3.1	1.2	1.9	.3	.5	1.3	.6	.1	.1
CALIFORNIA:												
Los Angeles-Long Beach 1/	3.2	4.0	3.5	3.5	1.2	1.4	.4	.5	1.8	1.5	.1	.1
San Francisco-Oakland 1/	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.9	1.1	1.1	.3	.3	2.7	3.3	.1	.1
San Jose 1/	3.4	3.8	2.3	3.1	1.2	1.3	.3	.4	.7	1.4	.1	.2
CONNECTICUT	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.2	.7	.8	.2	.1	1.5	1.1	.1	.2
Bridgeport	1.4	2.0	2.8	1.7	.6	.8	.1	.1	1.9	.9	.2	.1
Hartford	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	.6	.8	.2	.2	.5	.4	.1	.2
New Britain	2.4	2.4	1.9	2.5	.6	.7	.1	.1	1.0	1.5	.2	.2
New Haven	2.0	2.5	3.0	2.7	.8	1.3	.1	.3	1.9	1.0	.2	.1
Waterbury	2.1	2.6	1.8	1.6	.7	.7	.1	.1	.8	.6	.2	.2
DELAWARE	1.8	5.0	3.6	4.5	.7	1.0	.4	.3	2.4	3.1	.1	.2
Wilmington	1.2	4.4	1.9	2.4	.5	.7	.3	.3	.9	1.3	.2	.2
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:												
Washington	2.7	3.6	2.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	.3	.2	.7	.3	(2)	(2)
FLORIDA	8.4	9.0	4.6	5.4	2.0	2.3	.4	.5	2.1	2.5	.1	.1
GEORGIA	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.6	1.1	1.4	.3	.4	1.4	1.7	.1	.1
Atlanta 3/	2.9	4.0	2.9	3.1	1.1	1.3	.4	.4	1.3	1.3	.1	.1
IDAHO 4/	3.0	3.0	6.3	9.7	1.1	1.9	.1	.3	4.9	7.4	.2	.2
INDIANA 1/	(5)	3.2	(5)	2.8	(5)	.7	(5)	.1	(5)	1.8	(5)	.2
Indianapolis 6/	2.6	2.8	2.0	2.0	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.2	1.2	.2	.1
KANSAS 7/	2.7	2.9	2.4	2.7	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.3	1.4	.1	.2
Wichita 7/	2.1	2.3	1.0	1.4	.6	.6	.1	.1	.3	.5	.1	.1
KENTUCKY	3.7	3.9	3.1	3.8	.7	.8	.2	.2	2.1	2.6	.1	.2
LOUISIANA	1.6	3.1	7.0	3.7	.7	.8	.2	.3	6.0	2.5	.1	.1
MAINE	3.6	3.7	4.7	4.2	1.3	1.2	.2	.2	3.0	2.6	.1	.2

See last page for footnotes.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Total accession rates		Separation rates									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958
MARYLAND	2.3	2.8	4.3	4.3	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.2	3.4	3.1	0.1	0.1
Baltimore	2.2	2.7	3.6	3.8	.6	.8	.1	.2	2.7	2.5	.1	.1
MASSACHUSETTS	2.8	3.5	3.1	3.2	.8	1.2	.2	.2	1.9	1.7	.2	.2
MINNESOTA	2.4	2.9	4.1	4.2	.9	1.0	.2	.2	2.9	2.8	.1	.2
Minneapolis-St. Paul	2.6	3.2	4.0	3.5	.9	1.0	.2	.2	2.8	2.2	.1	.2
MISSISSIPPI	2.2	3.5	5.8	5.0	1.0	1.4	.3	.4	4.4	3.0	.1	.2
Jackson	2.3	2.9	3.5	3.1	.8	1.3	.5	.4	2.1	1.3	.1	.1
MISSOURI	(5)	3.8	(5)	3.3	(5)	1.1	(5)	.2	(5)	1.9	(5)	.1
NEVADA	3.1	3.4	3.5	3.1	1.8	1.5	.5	.6	.9	.7	.2	.2
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3.6	4.2	3.3	3.7	1.4	1.8	.2	.3	1.6	1.5	.2	.1
NEW MEXICO 8/	3.9	3.1	3.4	3.2	1.4	1.6	.2	.3	1.7	1.2	.1	.1
Albuquerque 8/	3.0	2.9	2.6	3.0	1.8	1.9	.4	.4	.4	.6	(2)	.1
NEW YORK	2.5	3.0	4.4	3.7	.7	.9	.2	.2	3.3	2.5	.1	.1
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	1.3	1.1	2.4	2.2	.4	.5	(2)	.1	1.8	1.5	.2	.2
Binghamton	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	.7	.7	.1	.2	.2	.3	.2	.1
Buffalo	1.8	1.9	3.9	2.7	.3	.4	.1	.1	3.3	2.1	.2	.1
Elmira	1.8	2.5	4.9	3.0	.5	.7	.1	.2	4.1	2.1	.2	.1
Nassau and Suffolk Counties	2.1	2.8	3.8	2.3	1.1	.9	.3	.4	2.4	.8	.1	.1
New York City	3.2	4.0	6.1	4.7	.7	1.0	.4	.4	5.0	3.2	.1	.1
Rochester	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	.5	.6	.1	.1	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Syracuse	2.0	1.9	2.5	2.1	.8	.7	.1	.1	1.3	1.2	.3	.1
Utica-Rome	2.1	2.9	5.6	3.3	.6	1.1	.2	.2	4.6	1.8	.1	.2
Westchester County	1.8	2.6	3.9	4.5	1.0	1.1	.2	.3	2.6	3.0	.1	.1
NORTH CAROLINA	1.7	2.3	2.6	3.2	.8	1.1	.2	.2	1.5	1.8	.1	.1
Charlotte	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.5	1.0	1.5	.2	.2	.3	.7	.1	.1
NORTH DAKOTA	1.9	3.1	3.6	5.0	.7	.8	(2)	.4	2.9	3.7	(2)	.1
Fargo	3.7	6.7	6.6	9.9	.8	.8	(2)	.2	5.7	8.9	.1	(2)
OKLAHOMA	3.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	1.1	1.1	.2	.2	1.9	2.2	.1	.2
Oklahoma City	3.6	5.0	4.2	4.6	1.2	1.5	.1	.3	2.8	2.5	.1	.3
Tulsa	1.9	2.8	2.4	4.3	.9	1.0	.2	.2	1.1	3.0	.2	.1
OREGON 1/	3.0	3.7	6.0	6.8	1.1	1.6	.3	.4	4.4	4.6	.2	.2

See last page for footnotes.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table B-3: Labor turnover rates in manufacturing for selected States and areas-Continued

(Per 100 employees)

State and area	Total accession rates		Separation rates									
			Total		Quits		Discharges		Layoffs		Misc., incl. military	
	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958	Dec. 1958	Nov. 1958
RHODE ISLAND	4.0	3.9	5.5	5.1	1.2	1.4	0.3	0.3	3.7	3.1	0.3	0.2
SOUTH CAROLINA 9/	1.8	2.7	2.1	2.6	.8	1.2	.2	.3	1.0	1.0	.1	.1
Charleston	2.7	4.3	3.4	4.2	.8	.9	.4	.9	2.0	2.3	.2	.1
SOUTH DAKOTA	2.9	4.5	7.5	5.5	.9	1.4	.2	.2	6.3	3.8	.1	.1
Sioux Falls	2.4	3.5	4.5	5.7	.3	.7	.2	.1	3.8	4.8	.2	.1
TEXAS	2.2	2.6	3.1	2.6	.8	1.0	.2	.3	1.9	1.2	.2	.1
VERMONT	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	.7	.9	.2	.2	1.1	1.0	.1	.1
WASHINGTON 1/	2.8	2.8	3.4	3.1	1.0	.9	.2	.2	2.0	1.8	.2	.1
WEST VIRGINIA	2.0	2.0	3.1	3.0	.3	.4	.1	.1	2.6	2.3	.1	.2
Charleston	1.6	.8	.6	2.1	.2	.1	(2)	(2)	.3	1.8	.1	.2
Wheeling-Steubenville	1.1	1.5	3.6	2.4	.3	.2	.1	.1	3.1	1.9	.1	.2

1/ Excludes canning and preserving.
2/ Less than 0.05.
3/ Excludes fertilizers, and miscellaneous manufacturing industries.
4/ Excludes canning and preserving, and sugar.
5/ Not available.
6/ Excludes canning and preserving, and newspapers.
7/ Excludes instruments and related products.
8/ Excludes furniture and fixtures.
9/ Excludes tobacco stemming and redrying.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.
SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

Table C-1: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958	Feb. 1959	Jan. 1959	Feb. 1958
MANUFACTURING	$87.16	$87.38	$80.64	39.8	39.9	38.4	$2.19	$2.19	$2.10
DURABLE GOODS	94.87	94.94	86.46	40.2	40.4	38.6	2.36	2.35	2.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	78.01	77.81	73.15	39.4	39.3	38.1	1.98	1.98	1.92
Durable Goods									
Ordnance and accessories	105.16	105.50	99.06	41.4	41.7	40.6	2.54	2.53	2.44
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	74.84	75.24	70.43	39.6	39.6	38.7	1.89	1.90	1.82
Furniture and fixtures	71.78	72.36	67.97	40.1	40.2	38.4	1.79	1.80	1.77
Stone, clay, and glass products	87.89	87.05	80.67	40.5	40.3	38.6	2.17	2.16	2.09
Primary metal industries	111.20	111.08	94.21	40.0	40.1	36.8	2.78	2.77	2.56
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	94.37	93.96	86.36	40.5	40.5	38.9	2.33	2.32	2.22
Machinery (except electrical)	99.55	99.06	92.12	40.8	40.6	39.2	2.44	2.44	2.35
Electrical machinery	89.06	89.06	83.07	40.3	40.3	39.0	2.21	2.21	2.13
Transportation equipment	103.49	107.16	94.96	39.5	40.9	38.6	2.62	2.62	2.46
Instruments and related products	90.94	91.80	84.50	40.6	40.8	39.3	2.24	2.25	2.15
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	75.98	76.38	71.76	40.2	40.2	39.0	1.89	1.90	1.84
Nondurable Goods									
Food and kindred products	83.18	84.65	79.80	39.8	40.5	39.7	2.09	2.09	2.01
Tobacco manufactures	63.53	63.96	59.12	38.5	39.0	37.9	1.65	1.64	1.56
Textile-mill products	61.35	60.74	56.70	40.1	39.7	37.8	1.53	1.53	1.50
Apparel and other finished textile products	56.83	55.08	52.65	36.9	36.0	35.1	1.54	1.53	1.50
Paper and allied products	91.57	91.58	85.49	42.2	42.4	41.1	2.17	2.16	2.08
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	100.17	99.41	96.14	37.8	37.8	37.7	2.65	2.63	2.55
Chemicals and allied products	97.23	97.88	92.57	41.2	41.3	40.6	2.36	2.37	2.28
Products of petroleum and coal	114.24	114.26	108.53	40.8	41.1	39.9	2.80	2.78	2.72
Rubber products	101.26	99.87	85.04	41.5	41.1	37.3	2.44	2.43	2.28
Leather and leather products	62.63	62.08	57.41	38.9	38.8	36.8	1.61	1.60	1.56

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-2: Gross average weekly hours and average overtime hours of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	February 1959		January 1959		December 1958		February 1958	
	Gross	Overtime	Gross	Overtime	Gross	Overtime	Gross	Overtime
MANUFACTURING	39.8	2.3	39.9	2.3	40.2	2.6	38.4	1.6
DURABLE GOODS	40.2	2.3	40.4	2.3	40.8	2.7	38.6	1.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.4	2.4	39.3	2.4	39.6	2.6	38.1	1.9
Durable Goods								
Ordnance and accessories	-	-	41.7	2.0	41.9	2.2	40.6	1.9
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	-	-	39.6	2.8	40.3	3.0	38.7	2.2
Furniture and fixtures	-	-	40.2	2.6	41.2	3.1	38.4	1.5
Stone, clay, and glass products	-	-	40.3	2.8	40.4	3.0	38.6	2.2
Primary metal industries	-	-	40.1	2.1	39.8	2.0	36.8	1.0
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	-	-	40.5	2.2	41.2	2.8	38.9	1.6
Machinery (except electrical)	-	-	40.6	2.1	40.6	2.2	39.2	1.5
Electrical machinery	-	-	40.3	1.9	40.6	2.3	39.0	1.0
Transportation equipment	-	-	40.9	2.4	41.7	3.8	38.6	1.3
Instruments and related products	-	-	40.8	2.0	40.9	2.1	39.3	1.2
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	-	-	40.2	2.4	40.4	2.7	39.0	1.8
Nondurable Goods								
Food and kindred products	-	-	40.5	3.0	41.0	3.2	39.7	2.6
Tobacco manufactures	-	-	39.0	1.5	40.1	1.9	37.9	.7
Textile-mill products	-	-	39.7	2.6	40.2	2.9	37.8	1.7
Apparel and other finished textile products	-	-	36.0	1.2	36.1	1.3	35.1	.9
Paper and allied products	-	-	42.4	4.2	42.4	4.3	41.1	3.5
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	-	-	37.8	2.4	38.4	2.9	37.7	2.3
Chemicals and allied products	-	-	41.3	2.3	41.4	2.2	40.6	1.8
Products of petroleum and coal	-	-	41.1	1.7	40.2	1.4	39.9	1.2
Rubber products	-	-	41.1	3.1	41.9	3.8	37.3	1.3
Leather and leather products	-	-	38.8	1.6	38.5	1.6	36.8	1.2

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-3: Indexes of aggregate weekly man-hours in industrial and construction activities 1/

(1947-49=100)

Activity	February 1959	January 1959	December 1958	February 1958
TOTAL	93.8	94.8	96.7	89.7
MINING	66.1	68.1	69.8	69.3
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	91.6	99.9	105.7	85.9
MANUFACTURING	96.0	95.8	97.3	91.5
DURABLE GOODS	101.4	101.3	102.3	95.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	89.6	89.3	91.2	86.6
Durable Goods				
Ordnance and accessories	320.3	329.0	330.1	294.4
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	70.1	70.8	74.5	65.4
Furniture and fixtures	104.9	103.8	105.3	93.7
Stone, clay, and glass products	93.8	93.8	96.4	89.2
Primary metal industries	96.8	94.1	92.4	82.7
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	106.3	105.4	107.9	99.8
Machinery (except electrical)	94.2	92.3	91.1	93.7
Electrical machinery	124.4	124.4	124.9	116.7
Transportation equipment	118.0	123.9	125.7	116.5
Instruments and related products	110.6	109.5	110.3	106.8
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	93.9	91.5	94.4	89.7
Nondurable Goods				
Food and kindred products	74.4	77.0	82.2	75.5
Tobacco manufactures	71.2	76.4	82.7	74.5
Textile-mill products	72.7	71.5	73.0	68.0
Apparel and other finished textile products	105.4	100.7	101.3	98.2
Paper and allied products	109.1	109.8	110.3	105.9
Printing, publishing, and allied industries	108.4	108.4	111.5	108.7
Chemicals and allied products	100.4	100.3	100.7	99.6
Products of petroleum and coal	80.3	83.8	82.4	83.9
Rubber products	103.7	102.9	104.3	89.7
Leather and leather products	95.8	94.2	93.3	88.6

1/ For mining and manufacturing, data refer to production and related workers. For contract construction, data relate to construction workers.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-4: Indexes of aggregate weekly payrolls in industrial and construction activities 1/

(1947-49=100)

Activity	February 1959	January 1959	December 1958	February 1958
MINING	-	108.5	109.4	108.0
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	-	174.3	184.4	145.5
MANUFACTURING	158.4	158.1	160.4	144.9

1/ See footnote 1, table C-3.

NOTE: Data for the 2 most recent months are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
MINING	$106.13	$105.56	$99.72	40.2	40.6	38.8	$2.64	$2.60	$2.57
METAL MINING	104.60	101.24	97.27	40.7	39.7	39.7	2.57	2.55	2.45
Iron mining	108.77	101.82	98.19	37.9	35.6	36.5	2.87	2.86	2.69
Copper mining	107.50	103.42	98.25	43.0	41.7	40.6	2.50	2.48	2.42
Lead and zinc mining	91.76	92.29	86.24	40.6	41.2	40.3	2.26	2.24	2.14
ANTHRACITE MINING	90.44	93.19	81.74	34.0	35.3	30.5	2.66	2.64	2.68
BITUMINOUS-COAL MINING	114.71	115.82	103.36	36.3	38.1	34.0	3.16	3.04	3.04
CRUDE-PETROLEUM AND NATURAL-GAS PRODUCTION:									
Petroleum and natural-gas production (except contract services)	111.78	108.54	110.56	41.4	40.5	41.1	2.70	2.68	2.69
NONMETALLIC MINING AND QUARRYING	89.04	89.67	84.25	42.0	42.1	41.5	2.12	2.13	2.03
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	110.98	109.43	107.10	35.8	35.3	35.7	3.10	3.10	3.00
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION	105.11	105.36	103.79	38.5	37.9	38.3	2.73	2.78	2.71
Highway and street construction	93.21	93.98	92.96	38.2	37.0	38.1	2.44	2.54	2.44
Other nonbuilding construction	114.07	114.55	110.59	38.8	38.7	38.4	2.94	2.96	2.88
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	112.29	110.37	108.06	35.2	34.6	35.2	3.19	3.19	3.07
GENERAL CONTRACTORS	103.30	99.12	100.39	34.9	33.6	35.1	2.96	2.95	2.86
SPECIAL-TRADE CONTRACTORS	116.84	116.51	112.29	35.3	35.2	35.2	3.31	3.31	3.19
Plumbing and heating	127.97	127.59	122.36	38.2	38.2	38.0	3.35	3.34	3.22
Painting and decorating	107.84	109.10	102.94	33.7	34.2	33.1	3.20	3.19	3.11
Electrical work	139.01	140.48	132.35	38.4	38.7	38.7	3.62	3.63	3.42
Other special-trade contractors	108.85	107.24	104.54	33.7	33.2	33.4	3.23	3.23	3.13
MANUFACTURING	87.38	88.04	81.66	39.9	40.2	38.7	2.19	2.19	2.11
DURABLE GOODS	94.94	96.29	87.14	40.4	40.8	38.9	2.35	2.36	2.24
NONDURABLE GOODS	77.81	78.01	73.54	39.3	39.6	38.3	1.98	1.97	1.92
Durable Goods									
ORDNANCE AND ACCESSORIES	105.50	106.43	100.77	41.7	41.9	41.3	2.53	2.54	2.44
LUMBER AND WOOD PRODUCTS (EXCEPT FURNITURE)	75.24	77.38	69.69	39.6	40.3	38.5	1.90	1.92	1.81
Sawmills and planing mills	71.94	75.17	67.08	39.1	40.2	37.9	1.84	1.87	1.77
Sawmills and planing mills, general	72.54	75.79	67.66	39.0	40.1	37.8	1.86	1.89	1.79
South	51.25	51.25	48.46	41.0	41.0	39.4	1.25	1.25	1.23
West	86.95	93.69	82.57	37.0	39.2	35.9	2.35	2.39	2.30
Millwork, plywood, and prefabricated structural wood products	81.00	81.00	74.88	40.3	40.5	39.0	2.01	2.00	1.92
Millwork	80.20	80.16	74.29	40.3	40.9	39.1	1.99	1.96	1.90
Plywood	84.25	84.05	76.04	41.3	41.0	39.4	2.04	2.05	1.93
Wooden containers	57.57	57.38	53.30	39.7	39.3	37.8	1.45	1.46	1.41
Wooden boxes, other than cigar	55.41	56.34	52.40	39.3	39.4	37.7	1.41	1.43	1.39
Miscellaneous wood products	64.96	65.60	61.23	40.6	41.0	39.5	1.60	1.60	1.55

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
FURNITURE AND FIXTURES	$72.36	$74.16	$67.76	40.2	41.2	38.5	$1.80	$1.80	$1.76
Household furniture	69.08	71.14	63.96	40.4	41.6	38.3	1.71	1.71	1.67
Wood household furniture, except upholstered	62.06	63.54	57.87	41.1	41.8	39.1	1.51	1.52	1.48
Wood household furniture, upholstered	73.32	80.41	67.71	39.0	42.1	36.6	1.88	1.91	1.85
Mattresses and bedsprings	83.44	76.80	72.75	40.7	40.0	37.5	2.05	1.92	1.94
Office, public-building, and professional furniture	81.80	82.62	78.61	40.1	40.3	39.5	2.04	2.05	1.99
Wood office furniture	68.43	67.47	63.76	42.5	42.7	39.6	1.61	1.58	1.61
Metal office furniture	88.24	87.48	83.44	38.7	38.2	38.1	2.28	2.29	2.19
Partitions, shelving, lockers, and fixtures	84.67	88.65	83.38	37.8	39.4	38.6	2.24	2.25	2.16
Screens, blinds, and miscellaneous furniture and fixtures	74.26	74.98	70.27	40.8	41.2	39.7	1.82	1.82	1.77
STONE, CLAY AND GLASS PRODUCTS	87.05	87.26	82.32	40.3	40.4	39.2	2.16	2.16	2.10
Flat glass	136.53	133.35	117.09	42.4	42.2	40.1	3.22	3.16	2.92
Glass and glassware, pressed or blown	86.98	87.16	84.77	39.9	39.8	39.8	2.18	2.19	2.13
Glass containers	88.26	86.98	85.86	40.3	39.9	40.5	2.19	2.18	2.12
Pressed or blown glass	85.50	87.12	83.42	39.4	39.6	38.8	2.17	2.20	2.15
Glass products made of purchased glass	72.71	77.64	68.92	39.3	41.3	38.5	1.85	1.88	1.79
Cement, hydraulic	93.22	95.18	89.60	39.5	40.5	40.0	2.36	2.35	2.24
Structural clay products	75.85	75.85	71.06	39.1	39.1	37.6	1.94	1.94	1.89
Brick and hollow tile	68.06	68.51	66.35	39.8	39.6	38.8	1.71	1.73	1.71
Floor and wall tile	79.18	78.60	73.92	40.4	40.1	38.5	1.96	1.96	1.92
Sewer pipe	72.76	71.76	65.29	37.7	36.8	35.1	1.93	1.95	1.86
Clay refractories	90.58	89.35	80.91	37.9	37.7	35.8	2.39	2.37	2.26
Pottery and related products	76.54	76.43	71.86	36.8	37.1	35.4	2.08	2.06	2.03
Concrete, gypsum, and plaster products	86.70	86.51	81.54	42.5	42.2	41.6	2.04	2.05	1.96
Concrete products	80.70	80.34	78.81	41.6	41.2	41.7	1.94	1.95	1.89
Cut-stone and stone products	71.13	72.07	69.74	39.3	39.6	39.4	1.81	1.82	1.77
Miscellaneous nonmetallic mineral products	94.16	93.94	84.41	41.3	41.2	38.9	2.28	2.28	2.17
Abrasive products	98.74	98.88	89.09	40.8	41.2	38.4	2.42	2.40	2.32
Asbestos products	95.99	94.66	84.53	42.1	41.7	39.5	2.28	2.27	2.14
Nonclay refractories	99.18	107.01	78.57	39.2	41.0	32.6	2.53	2.61	2.41
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	111.08	109.45	95.23	40.1	39.8	37.2	2.77	2.75	2.56
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills	119.99	116.40	100.46	39.6	38.8	36.4	3.03	3.00	2.76
Blast furnaces, steel works, and rolling mills, except electrometallurgical products	120.38	116.79	100.55	39.6	38.8	36.3	3.04	3.01	2.77
Electrometallurgical products	103.57	102.72	98.81	41.1	40.6	41.0	2.52	2.53	2.41
Iron and steel foundries	94.80	94.17	82.31	39.5	39.4	36.1	2.40	2.39	2.28
Gray-iron foundries	93.38	92.28	78.72	39.4	39.1	35.3	2.37	2.36	2.23
Malleable-iron foundries	92.28	96.87	81.09	39.1	40.7	36.2	2.36	2.38	2.24
Steel foundries	100.40	98.60	91.20	40.0	39.6	38.0	2.51	2.49	2.40
Primary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	104.90	105.06	97.04	41.3	41.2	40.1	2.54	2.55	2.42
Primary smelting and refining of copper, lead, and zinc	96.74	96.00	88.70	41.7	41.2	39.6	2.32	2.33	2.24
Primary refining of aluminum	116.76	118.49	106.52	40.4	41.0	40.5	2.89	2.89	2.63
Secondary smelting and refining of nonferrous metals	93.11	93.30	86.40	41.2	41.1	40.0	2.26	2.27	2.16

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES—Continued									
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of nonferrous metals	$106.71	$108.94	$93.65	41.2	41.9	38.7	$2.59	$2.60	$2.42
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of copper	106.93	108.89	90.34	42.1	42.7	37.8	2.54	2.55	2.39
Rolling, drawing, and alloying of aluminum	108.27	110.16	97.32	40.1	40.8	39.4	2.70	2.70	2.47
Nonferrous foundries	98.40	98.95	90.25	41.0	41.4	38.9	2.40	2.39	2.32
Miscellaneous primary metal industries	111.11	111.38	98.30	41.0	41.1	38.7	2.71	2.71	2.54
Iron and steel forgings	112.56	113.12	100.47	40.2	40.4	38.2	2.80	2.80	2.63
Wire drawing	107.23	110.40	96.04	41.4	42.3	39.2	2.59	2.61	2.45
Welded and heavy-riveted pipe	110.00	107.56	97.66	40.0	39.4	38.6	2.75	2.73	2.53
FABRICATED METAL PRODUCTS (EXCEPT ORDNANCE, MACHINERY, AND TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT)	93.96	96.00	87.25	40.5	41.2	39.3	2.32	2.33	2.22
Tin cans and other tinware	106.08	106.45	96.23	40.8	41.1	39.6	2.60	2.59	2.43
Cutlery, hand tools, and hardware	91.84	96.02	82.99	41.0	42.3	38.6	2.24	2.27	2.15
Cutlery and edge tools	77.41	78.98	73.53	39.9	40.5	38.7	1.94	1.95	1.90
Hand tools	90.45	89.20	82.82	40.2	40.0	38.7	2.25	2.23	2.14
Hardware	96.10	103.13	85.31	41.6	43.7	38.6	2.31	2.36	2.21
Heating apparatus (except electric) and plumbers' supplies	90.23	90.90	86.07	40.1	40.4	39.3	2.25	2.25	2.19
Sanitary ware and plumbers' supplies	93.67	95.94	90.39	40.2	41.0	39.3	2.33	2.34	2.30
Oil burners, nonelectric heating and cooking apparatus, not elsewhere classified	89.02	88.84	84.10	40.1	40.2	39.3	2.22	2.21	2.14
Fabricated structural metal products	92.98	95.04	91.71	39.4	40.1	40.4	2.36	2.37	2.27
Structural steel and ornamental metal work	90.79	92.59	92.11	38.8	39.4	40.4	2.34	2.35	2.28
Metal doors, sash, frames, molding, and trim	86.02	92.11	87.38	38.4	40.4	39.9	2.24	2.28	2.19
Boiler-shop products	97.69	98.58	93.43	40.2	40.4	40.8	2.43	2.44	2.29
Sheet-metal work	98.90	99.87	93.96	40.7	41.1	40.5	2.43	2.43	2.32
Metal stamping, coating, and engraving	97.10	100.50	87.08	40.8	41.7	38.7	2.38	2.41	2.25
Vitreous-enameled products	75.85	80.03	66.60	41.0	41.9	36.0	1.85	1.91	1.85
Stamped and pressed metal products	102.25	107.10	89.71	40.9	42.0	38.5	2.50	2.55	2.33
Lighting fixtures	84.61	85.48	76.94	40.1	40.9	37.9	2.11	2.09	2.03
Fabricated wire products	89.16	90.25	81.33	40.9	41.4	39.1	2.18	2.18	2.08
Miscellaneous fabricated metal products	95.04	95.30	85.28	41.5	41.8	39.3	2.29	2.28	2.17
Metal shipping barrels, drums, kegs, and pails	103.57	101.63	93.84	40.3	39.7	38.3	2.57	2.56	2.45
Steel springs	98.95	100.04	90.15	39.9	40.5	38.2	2.48	2.47	2.36
Bolts, nuts, washers, and rivets	99.78	100.01	87.91	42.1	42.2	39.6	2.37	2.37	2.22
Screw-machine products	91.32	91.56	82.68	41.7	42.0	39.0	2.19	2.18	2.12
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)	99.06	99.06	92.90	40.6	40.6	39.7	2.44	2.44	2.34
Engines and turbines	107.79	105.97	100.50	41.3	40.6	40.2	2.61	2.61	2.50
Steam engines, turbines, and water wheels	110.25	110.37	103.88	39.8	39.7	39.2	2.77	2.78	2.65
Diesel and other internal-combustion engines, not elsewhere classified	107.01	104.70	99.23	41.8	40.9	40.5	2.56	2.56	2.45
Agricultural machinery and tractors	97.96	97.27	94.49	39.5	39.7	39.7	2.48	2.45	2.38
Tractors	101.14	99.33	96.53	39.2	38.8	39.4	2.58	2.56	2.45
Agricultural machinery (except tractors)	94.16	95.00	92.63	39.9	40.6	40.1	2.36	2.34	2.31
Construction and mining machinery	97.36	97.53	90.94	40.4	40.3	39.2	2.41	2.42	2.32
Construction and mining machinery, except for oil fields	96.80	96.32	90.09	40.0	39.8	39.0	2.42	2.42	2.31
Oil-field machinery and tools	98.53	100.43	92.90	41.4	41.5	39.7	2.38	2.42	2.34

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
MACHINERY (EXCEPT ELECTRICAL)—Continued									
Metalworking machinery	$107.16	$105.15	$99.90	40.9	40.6	39.8	$2.62	$2.59	$2.51
Machine tools	95.74	95.83	93.06	39.4	39.6	39.1	2.43	2.42	2.38
Metalworking machinery (except machine tools)	102.80	102.91	95.69	40.0	40.2	38.9	2.57	2.56	2.46
Machine-tool accessories	113.70	110.42	105.56	41.8	41.2	40.6	2.72	2.68	2.60
Special-industry machinery (except metalworking machinery)	94.76	94.53	88.62	41.2	41.1	40.1	2.30	2.30	2.21
Food-products machinery	96.35	94.83	91.03	41.0	40.7	40.1	2.35	2.33	2.27
Textile machinery	82.39	82.61	76.61	41.4	41.1	39.9	1.99	2.01	1.92
Paper-industries machinery	95.17	96.51	90.03	41.2	41.6	41.3	2.31	2.32	2.18
Printing-trades machinery and equipment	105.34	102.92	98.90	41.8	41.5	40.7	2.52	2.48	2.43
General industrial machinery	96.56	97.85	91.48	40.4	40.6	39.6	2.39	2.41	2.31
Pumps, air and gas compressors	92.80	94.54	87.58	40.0	40.4	39.1	2.32	2.34	2.24
Conveyors and conveying equipment	96.92	95.69	95.04	39.4	38.9	39.6	2.46	2.46	2.40
Blowers, exhaust and ventilating fans	91.30	92.57	86.85	40.4	40.6	39.3	2.26	2.28	2.21
Industrial trucks, tractors, etc	96.87	97.36	89.77	39.7	39.9	39.2	2.44	2.44	2.29
Mechanical power-transmission equipment	99.14	101.19	92.20	40.8	41.3	39.4	2.43	2.45	2.34
Mechanical stokers and industrial furnaces and ovens	93.90	98.28	93.20	40.3	42.0	40.0	2.33	2.34	2.33
Office and store machines and devices	96.40	96.48	89.78	40.0	40.2	38.7	2.41	2.40	2.32
Computing machines and cash registers	106.39	107.18	99.20	40.3	40.6	40.0	2.64	2.64	2.48
Typewriters	80.96	81.39	70.56	39.3	39.7	36.0	2.06	2.05	1.96
Service-industry and household machines	95.58	97.17	89.50	40.5	41.0	39.6	2.36	2.37	2.26
Domestic laundry equipment	97.36	97.69	88.78	39.9	40.2	38.6	2.44	2.43	2.30
Commercial laundry, dry-cleaning, and pressing machines	89.88	92.66	82.59	42.0	42.7	39.9	2.14	2.17	2.07
Sewing machines	87.01	92.29	88.88	38.5	40.3	39.5	2.26	2.29	2.25
Refrigerators and air-conditioning units	96.87	98.88	91.60	40.7	41.2	40.0	2.38	2.40	2.29
Miscellaneous machinery parts	98.40	98.81	90.52	41.0	41.0	39.7	2.40	2.41	2.28
Fabricated pipe, fittings, and valves	95.60	96.72	92.57	40.0	40.3	39.9	2.39	2.40	2.32
Ball and roller bearings	100.28	102.26	87.62	41.1	41.4	38.6	2.44	2.47	2.27
Machine shops (job and repair)	99.19	98.71	91.03	41.5	41.3	40.1	2.39	2.39	2.27
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	89.06	89.32	82.89	40.3	40.6	39.1	2.21	2.20	2.12
Electrical generating, transmission, distribution, and industrial apparatus	92.29	93.61	88.09	40.3	40.7	39.5	2.29	2.30	2.23
Wiring devices and supplies	81.59	82.42	77.22	39.8	40.4	39.0	2.05	2.04	1.98
Carbon and graphite products (electrical)	90.72	90.72	83.50	40.5	40.5	39.2	2.24	2.24	2.13
Electrical indicating, measuring, and recording instruments	86.46	90.27	80.96	40.4	41.6	39.3	2.14	2.17	2.06
Motors, generators, and motor-generator sets	99.72	101.02	93.06	40.7	40.9	39.6	2.45	2.47	2.35
Power and distribution transformers	94.16	94.16	90.46	39.9	39.9	39.5	2.36	2.36	2.29
Switchgear, switchboard, and industrial controls	95.11	96.22	92.73	40.3	40.6	39.8	2.36	2.37	2.33
Electrical welding apparatus	94.07	90.91	91.71	40.2	39.7	39.7	2.34	2.29	2.31
Electrical appliances	89.55	87.74	83.60	39.8	39.7	38.0	2.25	2.21	2.20
Insulated wire and cable	88.83	92.01	81.80	42.5	43.4	39.9	2.09	2.12	2.05
Electrical equipment for vehicles	100.62	102.72	86.02	42.1	42.8	38.4	2.39	2.40	2.24
Electric lamps	86.48	87.95	78.59	40.6	41.1	39.1	2.13	2.14	2.01
Communication equipment	84.77	84.59	79.15	39.8	39.9	38.8	2.13	2.12	2.04
Radios, phonographs, television sets, and equipment	84.61	83.39	77.40	40.1	39.9	38.7	2.11	2.09	2.00
Radio tubes	75.85	77.03	71.61	38.5	39.3	38.5	1.97	1.96	1.86
Telephone, telegraph, and related equipment	96.39	96.63	92.27	40.5	40.6	39.6	2.38	2.38	2.33

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Durable Goods—Continued									
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY—Continued									
Miscellaneous electrical products	$90.03	$94.57	$82.59	41.3	42.6	39.9	$2.18	$2.22	$2.07
Storage batteries	105.41	118.78	88.53	43.2	46.4	39.0	2.44	2.56	2.27
Primary batteries (dry and wet)	73.62	73.26	69.03	40.9	40.7	39.9	1.80	1.80	1.73
X-ray and non-radio electronic tubes	96.63	96.63	91.71	40.6	40.6	40.4	2.38	2.38	2.27
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	107.16	110.92	95.45	40.9	41.7	38.8	2.62	2.66	2.46
Motor vehicles and equipment	109.45	117.82	92.50	41.3	43.0	37.3	2.65	2.74	2.48
Motor vehicles, bodies, parts, and accessories	111.78	120.81	93.37	41.4	43.3	37.2	2.70	2.79	2.51
Truck and bus bodies	90.91	93.73	86.80	39.7	40.4	40.0	2.29	2.32	2.17
Trailers (truck and automobile)	86.69	86.92	78.17	40.7	41.0	37.4	2.13	2.12	2.09
Aircraft and parts	105.52	105.52	98.66	40.9	40.9	40.6	2.58	2.58	2.43
Aircraft	105.15	104.12	98.49	40.6	40.2	40.7	2.59	2.59	2.42
Aircraft engines and parts	108.47	106.86	99.00	41.4	41.1	39.6	2.62	2.60	2.50
Aircraft propellers and parts	100.53	99.87	97.58	41.2	41.1	41.0	2.44	2.43	2.38
Other aircraft parts and equipment	105.25	108.54	100.43	41.6	42.9	41.5	2.53	2.53	2.42
Ship and boat building and repairing	102.05	101.53	94.14	39.4	39.2	38.9	2.59	2.59	2.42
Ship building and repairing	106.11	105.45	97.00	39.3	39.2	38.8	2.70	2.69	2.50
Boat building and repairing	79.40	78.41	76.83	40.1	39.6	39.2	1.98	1.98	1.96
Railroad equipment	101.41	106.74	101.92	37.7	39.1	39.2	2.69	2.73	2.60
Locomotives and parts	103.49	108.53	100.10	39.5	39.9	39.1	2.62	2.72	2.56
Railroad and street cars	100.74	105.65	102.97	36.9	38.7	39.3	2.73	2.73	2.62
Other transportation equipment	86.80	85.32	81.12	40.0	39.5	39.0	2.17	2.16	2.08
INSTRUMENTS AND RELATED PRODUCTS	91.80	91.62	85.14	40.8	40.9	39.6	2.25	2.24	2.15
Laboratory, scientific, and engineering instruments	109.20	109.13	100.45	42.0	42.3	41.0	2.60	2.58	2.45
Mechanical measuring and controlling instruments	91.98	91.80	84.93	40.7	40.8	39.5	2.26	2.25	2.15
Optical instruments and lenses	89.32	92.64	82.86	40.6	42.3	38.9	2.20	2.19	2.13
Surgical, medical, and dental instruments	83.43	81.81	75.43	41.1	40.7	39.7	2.03	2.01	1.90
Ophthalmic goods	74.82	74.24	69.16	39.8	39.7	38.0	1.88	1.87	1.82
Photographic apparatus	100.86	100.37	96.08	41.0	40.8	40.2	2.46	2.46	2.39
Watches and clocks	76.22	75.83	70.87	39.7	39.7	38.1	1.92	1.91	1.86
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES	76.38	75.95	72.52	40.2	40.4	39.2	1.90	1.88	1.85
Jewelry, silverware, and plated ware	77.08	81.98	72.65	41.0	42.7	39.7	1.88	1.92	1.83
Jewelry and findings	73.75	78.51	70.05	41.2	42.9	39.8	1.79	1.83	1.76
Silverware and plated ware	85.65	90.52	79.59	40.4	42.1	39.4	2.12	2.15	2.02
Musical instruments and parts	88.37	92.88	80.13	41.1	42.8	38.9	2.15	2.17	2.06
Toys and sporting goods	69.56	67.55	66.47	39.3	38.6	38.2	1.77	1.75	1.74
Games, toys, dolls, and children's vehicles	67.60	64.01	64.81	39.3	38.1	37.9	1.72	1.68	1.71
Sporting and athletic goods	72.10	72.31	68.89	39.4	39.3	38.7	1.83	1.84	1.78
Pens, pencils, other office supplies	70.18	69.20	67.43	40.1	40.0	39.9	1.75	1.73	1.69
Costume jewelry, buttons, notions	65.96	65.40	63.74	38.8	39.4	38.4	1.70	1.66	1.66
Fabricated plastics products	83.00	82.76	76.80	41.5	41.8	40.0	2.00	1.98	1.92
Other manufacturing industries	79.19	77.41	76.83	40.2	39.9	39.4	1.97	1.94	1.95
Nondurable Goods									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS	84.65	84.46	80.60	40.5	41.0	40.1	2.09	2.06	2.01
Meat products	95.24	95.63	89.15	40.7	41.4	39.8	2.34	2.31	2.24
Meat packing, wholesale	108.88	107.94	99.39	42.2	42.0	40.9	2.58	2.57	2.43
Sausages and casings	95.58	98.18	91.48	40.5	41.6	40.3	2.36	2.36	2.27
Dairy products	84.23	83.40	80.41	41.7	41.7	42.1	2.02	2.00	1.91
Condensed and evaporated milk	83.84	82.62	80.12	41.1	40.7	41.3	2.04	2.03	1.94
Ice cream and ices	88.17	88.40	83.38	41.2	41.5	41.9	2.14	2.13	1.99

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
FOOD AND KINDRED PRODUCTS—Continued									
Canning and preserving	$66.68	$64.98	$64.98	38.1	38.0	38.0	$1.75	$1.71	$1.71
Sea food, canned and cured	61.10	60.48	54.48	32.5	32.0	30.1	1.88	1.89	1.81
Canned fruits, vegetables, and soups	69.45	67.08	68.29	38.8	39.0	38.8	1.79	1.72	1.76
Grain-mill products	93.28	92.63	88.51	44.0	43.9	43.6	2.12	2.11	2.03
Flour and other grain-mill products	97.22	97.63	92.12	44.8	45.2	44.5	2.17	2.16	2.07
Prepared feeds	86.72	86.39	84.42	44.7	44.3	44.2	1.94	1.95	1.91
Bakery products	79.60	81.20	76.81	39.6	40.2	39.8	2.01	2.02	1.93
Bread and other bakery products	81.59	82.82	78.01	39.8	40.4	39.8	2.05	2.05	1.96
Biscuit, crackers, and pretzels	72.74	74.07	72.07	38.9	39.4	39.6	1.87	1.88	1.82
Sugar	91.12	91.68	86.20	43.6	50.1	43.1	2.09	1.83	2.00
Cane-sugar refining	99.42	102.72	93.60	41.6	42.8	41.6	2.39	2.40	2.25
Beet sugar	90.60	90.70	84.23	45.3	48.5	44.1	2.00	1.87	1.91
Confectionery and related products	67.49	67.43	65.74	39.7	39.9	39.6	1.70	1.69	1.66
Confectionery	65.34	65.27	63.60	39.6	39.8	39.5	1.65	1.64	1.61
Beverages	92.50	94.71	88.59	39.7	40.3	39.2	2.33	2.35	2.26
Bottled soft drinks	69.55	69.81	65.93	41.9	41.8	40.2	1.66	1.67	1.64
Malt liquors	110.97	113.94	107.25	38.8	39.7	39.0	2.86	2.87	2.75
Distilled, rectified, and blended liquors	90.01	91.96	85.57	38.3	39.3	38.2	2.35	2.34	2.24
Miscellaneous food products	82.60	83.40	79.30	41.3	41.7	41.3	2.00	2.00	1.92
Corn sirup, sugar, oil, and starch	99.72	104.48	93.15	41.9	43.9	41.4	2.38	2.38	2.25
Manufactured ice	75.68	74.73	74.48	44.0	43.7	44.6	1.72	1.71	1.67
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	63.96	66.17	60.84	39.0	40.1	39.0	1.64	1.65	1.56
Cigarettes	80.34	85.17	76.11	41.2	42.8	40.7	1.95	1.99	1.87
Cigars	52.36	53.34	49.98	37.4	38.1	37.3	1.40	1.40	1.34
Tobacco and snuff	64.98	66.35	62.46	38.0	38.8	37.4	1.71	1.71	1.67
Tobacco stemming and redrying	49.37	52.77	50.44	37.4	38.8	39.1	1.32	1.36	1.29
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS	60.74	61.10	56.40	39.7	40.2	37.6	1.53	1.52	1.50
Scouring and combing plants	70.68	66.62	60.92	43.1	41.9	38.8	1.64	1.59	1.57
Yarn and thread mills	55.55	56.26	50.23	39.4	39.9	36.4	1.41	1.41	1.38
Yarn mills	55.41	56.37	50.09	39.3	39.7	36.3	1.41	1.42	1.38
Thread mills	57.31	57.86	53.16	39.8	39.9	37.7	1.44	1.45	1.41
Broad-woven fabric mills	58.80	59.54	54.96	40.0	40.5	37.9	1.47	1.47	1.45
Cotton, silk, synthetic fiber	57.17	58.58	54.20	39.7	40.4	37.9	1.44	1.45	1.43
North	61.75	62.78	58.22	40.1	40.5	38.3	1.54	1.55	1.52
South	56.77	57.77	53.30	39.7	40.4	37.8	1.43	1.43	1.41
Woolen and worsted	67.14	65.60	60.90	41.7	41.0	38.3	1.61	1.60	1.59
Narrow fabrics and smallwares	63.02	63.34	59.67	40.4	40.6	39.0	1.56	1.56	1.53
Knitting mills	55.94	56.74	51.98	37.8	38.6	35.6	1.48	1.47	1.46
Full-fashioned hosiery	57.53	60.44	56.83	37.6	39.5	36.9	1.53	1.53	1.54
North	58.19	61.46	58.30	37.3	39.4	36.9	1.56	1.56	1.58
South	57.30	59.65	56.46	37.7	39.5	36.9	1.52	1.51	1.53
Seamless hosiery	51.71	51.89	47.06	37.2	37.6	34.6	1.39	1.38	1.36
North	52.20	53.44	48.93	36.5	37.9	35.2	1.43	1.41	1.39
South	51.47	51.89	46.92	37.3	37.6	34.5	1.38	1.38	1.36
Knit outerwear	56.83	57.99	52.74	36.9	37.9	34.7	1.54	1.53	1.52
Knit underwear	56.06	54.60	49.82	39.2	39.0	36.1	1.43	1.40	1.38
Dyeing and finishing textiles	67.98	69.39	64.12	41.2	41.8	39.1	1.65	1.66	1.64
Dyeing and finishing textiles (except wool)	68.15	69.39	64.22	41.3	41.8	39.4	1.65	1.66	1.63
Carpets, rugs, other floor coverings	82.45	81.79	76.89	42.5	42.6	40.9	1.94	1.92	1.88
Wool carpets, rugs, and carpet yarn	80.14	78.91	74.59	42.4	42.2	40.1	1.89	1.87	1.86
Hats (except cloth and millinery)	63.78	61.88	60.26	37.3	36.4	37.2	1.71	1.70	1.62

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
TEXTILE-MILL PRODUCTS—Continued									
Miscellaneous textile goods	$71.20	$73.03	$66.85	40.0	40.8	38.2	$1.78	$1.79	$1.75
Felt goods (except woven felts and hats)	75.83	79.54	71.24	39.7	41.0	38.3	1.91	1.94	1.86
Lace goods	66.41	65.14	63.72	37.1	36.8	35.4	1.79	1.77	1.80
Paddings and upholstery filling	74.98	77.70	68.38	41.2	42.0	38.2	1.82	1.85	1.79
Processed waste and recovered fibers	62.71	62.82	57.34	40.2	41.6	40.1	1.56	1.51	1.43
Artificial leather, oilcloth, and other coated fabrics	92.32	98.06	89.24	41.4	43.2	41.7	2.23	2.27	2.14
Cordage and twine	61.38	62.00	55.78	39.6	40.0	36.7	1.55	1.55	1.52
APPAREL AND OTHER FINISHED TEXTILE PRODUCTS	55.08	54.87	53.00	36.0	36.1	35.1	1.53	1.52	1.51
Men's and boys' suits and coats	63.37	62.65	60.02	35.8	35.8	34.1	1.77	1.75	1.76
Men's and boys' furnishings and work clothing	47.21	47.47	45.67	36.6	36.8	35.4	1.29	1.29	1.29
Shirts, collars, and nightwear	46.31	47.71	45.80	35.9	36.7	35.5	1.29	1.30	1.29
Separate trousers	47.55	47.45	48.31	36.3	36.5	36.6	1.31	1.30	1.32
Work shirts	44.98	43.19	40.59	37.8	36.6	34.4	1.19	1.18	1.18
Women's outerwear	59.69	58.65	57.27	34.5	34.5	34.5	1.73	1.70	1.66
Women's dresses	57.79	57.11	55.24	33.6	33.4	34.1	1.72	1.71	1.62
Household apparel	45.96	48.08	45.89	34.3	36.7	35.3	1.34	1.31	1.30
Women's suits, coats, and skirts	72.80	70.18	69.09	35.0	34.4	33.7	2.08	2.04	2.05
Women's, children's under garments	50.04	50.14	48.28	36.0	36.6	35.5	1.39	1.37	1.36
Underwear and nightwear, except corsets	48.64	48.44	46.28	36.3	36.7	35.6	1.34	1.32	1.30
Corsets and allied garments	53.30	54.75	52.45	35.3	36.5	35.2	1.51	1.50	1.49
Millinery	65.70	62.84	55.36	36.1	35.5	31.1	1.82	1.77	1.78
Children's outerwear	51.52	49.27	49.87	36.8	35.7	36.4	1.40	1.38	1.37
Miscellaneous apparel and accessories	52.73	53.39	49.07	37.4	37.6	34.8	1.41	1.42	1.41
Other fabricated textile products	58.88	58.59	55.90	37.5	37.8	36.3	1.57	1.55	1.54
Curtains, draperies, and other house-furnishings	49.23	51.95	47.97	36.2	38.2	35.8	1.36	1.36	1.34
Textile bags	63.02	61.07	60.37	40.4	39.4	39.2	1.56	1.55	1.54
Canvas products	60.50	60.90	58.31	39.8	40.6	39.4	1.52	1.50	1.48
PAPER AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	91.58	91.16	86.11	42.4	42.4	41.4	2.16	2.15	2.08
Pulp, paper, and paperboard mills	100.07	99.39	94.37	43.7	43.4	42.7	2.29	2.29	2.21
Paperboard containers and boxes	84.87	85.07	78.20	41.2	41.7	39.9	2.06	2.04	1.96
Paperboard boxes	84.46	84.64	77.60	41.4	41.9	40.0	2.04	2.02	1.94
Fiber cans, tubes, and drums	87.81	88.62	83.10	39.2	40.1	39.2	2.24	2.21	2.12
Other paper and allied products	81.38	81.16	76.97	41.1	41.2	40.3	1.98	1.97	1.91
PRINTING, PUBLISHING, AND ALLIED INDUSTRIES	99.41	101.76	95.76	37.8	38.4	37.7	2.63	2.65	2.54
Newspapers	103.06	109.56	100.10	34.7	36.4	35.0	2.97	3.01	2.86
Periodicals	104.15	104.15	100.47	39.3	39.3	39.4	2.65	2.65	2.55
Books	88.88	87.58	85.06	39.5	39.1	39.2	2.25	2.24	2.17
Commercial printing	99.43	100.19	95.74	39.3	39.6	39.4	2.53	2.53	2.43
Lithographing	101.40	101.26	94.87	39.0	39.4	38.1	2.60	2.57	2.49
Greeting cards	71.74	68.68	67.61	39.2	38.8	38.2	1.83	1.77	1.77
Bookbinding and related industries	78.74	78.95	73.14	38.6	38.7	37.7	2.04	2.04	1.94
Miscellaneous publishing and printing services	113.32	113.62	108.77	37.9	38.0	37.9	2.99	2.99	2.87

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
Nondurable Goods—Continued									
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	$97.88	$97.70	$92.62	41.3	41.4	40.8	$2.37	$2.36	$2.27
Industrial inorganic chemicals	108.88	109.25	102.50	41.4	41.7	41.0	2.63	2.62	2.50
Alkalies and chlorine	107.38	106.97	99.88	41.3	41.3	40.6	2.60	2.59	2.46
Industrial organic chemicals	104.24	103.57	98.17	41.2	41.1	40.4	2.53	2.52	2.43
Plastics, except synthetic rubber	107.87	106.68	99.55	42.3	42.0	40.8	2.55	2.54	2.44
Synthetic rubber	122.55	120.56	109.62	42.7	42.3	40.6	2.87	2.85	2.70
Synthetic fibers	85.81	86.43	82.37	40.1	40.2	39.6	2.14	2.15	2.08
Explosives	98.42	98.40	90.32	40.5	41.0	39.1	2.43	2.40	2.31
Drugs and medicines	88.97	88.54	85.49	41.0	40.8	41.1	2.17	2.17	2.08
Soap, cleaning and polishing preparations	102.16	105.67	98.74	40.7	42.1	40.8	2.51	2.51	2.42
Soap and glycerin	110.57	115.45	108.09	40.8	42.6	41.1	2.71	2.71	2.63
Paints, pigments, and fillers	96.35	97.11	89.20	41.0	41.5	40.0	2.35	2.34	2.23
Paints, varnishes, lacquers, and enamels	93.66	94.62	86.76	40.9	41.5	39.8	2.29	2.28	2.18
Gum and wood chemicals	81.54	81.71	79.90	41.6	41.9	42.5	1.96	1.95	1.88
Fertilizers	76.82	75.66	73.25	43.4	41.8	42.1	1.77	1.81	1.74
Vegetable and animal oils and fats	83.47	82.70	80.19	44.4	44.7	44.8	1.88	1.85	1.79
Vegetable oils	77.95	76.84	74.29	44.8	45.2	45.3	1.74	1.70	1.64
Animal oils and fats	92.21	91.98	90.00	43.7	43.8	43.9	2.11	2.10	2.05
Miscellaneous chemicals	88.80	89.06	85.60	40.0	40.3	40.0	2.22	2.21	2.14
Essential oils, perfumes, cosmetics	73.53	75.05	70.80	38.7	39.5	38.9	1.90	1.90	1.82
Compressed and liquefied gases	103.58	102.51	97.58	41.6	41.5	41.0	2.49	2.47	2.38
PRODUCTS OF PETROLEUM AND COAL	114.26	111.35	109.89	41.1	40.2	40.4	2.78	2.77	2.72
Petroleum refining	118.12	114.86	115.06	41.3	40.3	40.8	2.86	2.85	2.82
Coke, other petroleum and coal products	102.21	99.60	93.06	40.4	40.0	39.1	2.53	2.49	2.38
RUBBER PRODUCTS	99.87	102.66	87.48	41.1	41.9	38.2	2.43	2.45	2.29
Tires and inner tubes	116.28	121.40	98.52	40.8	42.3	36.9	2.85	2.87	2.67
Rubber footwear	77.81	78.01	74.87	39.7	39.8	39.2	1.96	1.96	1.91
Other rubber products	91.72	92.60	80.94	41.5	41.9	39.1	2.21	2.21	2.07
LEATHER AND LEATHER PRODUCTS	62.08	61.22	58.19	38.8	38.5	37.3	1.60	1.59	1.56
Leather: tanned, curried, and finished	81.39	83.03	77.42	39.7	40.5	39.1	2.05	2.05	1.98
Industrial leather belting and packing	79.49	79.65	75.43	41.4	41.7	39.7	1.92	1.91	1.90
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings	58.98	59.04	56.55	38.8	39.1	37.7	1.52	1.51	1.50
Footwear (except rubber)	60.30	58.67	56.17	38.9	38.1	37.2	1.55	1.54	1.51
Luggage	64.16	66.08	56.62	37.3	39.1	33.5	1.72	1.69	1.69
Handbags and small leather goods	55.33	56.30	54.67	37.9	39.1	37.7	1.46	1.44	1.45
Gloves and miscellaneous leather goods	51.61	51.71	49.32	36.6	37.2	36.0	1.41	1.39	1.37
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
TRANSPORTATION:									
Interstate railroads:									
Class I railroads	(1)	107.35	99.01	(1)	42.6	41.6	(1)	2.52	2.38
Local railways and bus lines	93.09	92.66	88.61	42.9	42.9	42.6	2.17	2.16	2.08
COMMUNICATION:									
Telephone	80.60	81.06	76.38	38.2	38.6	38.0	2.11	2.10	2.01
Switchboard operating employees 2/	64.26	64.79	61.07	36.1	36.4	35.3	1.78	1.78	1.73
Line construction employees 3/	108.16	109.72	102.09	41.6	42.2	41.5	2.60	2.60	2.46
Telegraph 4/	93.98	93.18	85.90	41.4	41.6	41.1	2.27	2.24	2.09

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-5: Hours and gross earnings of production or nonsupervisory workers, by industry-Continued

Industry	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC UTILITIES—Con.									
OTHER PUBLIC UTILITIES:									
Gas and electric utilities	$103.07	$103.57	$97.51	40.9	41.1	40.8	$2.52	$2.52	$2.39
Electric light and power utilities	103.63	103.89	98.98	40.8	40.9	40.9	2.54	2.54	2.42
Gas utilities	98.23	98.06	92.80	41.1	41.2	40.7	2.39	2.38	2.28
Electric light and gas utilities combined	107.16	108.47	100.21	40.9	41.4	40.9	2.62	2.62	2.45
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TRADE:									
WHOLESALE TRADE	88.62	88.48	85.41	40.1	40.4	40.1	2.21	2.19	2.13
RETAIL TRADE (EXCEPT EATING AND DRINKING PLACES)	66.29	64.68	63.50	38.1	38.5	37.8	1.74	1.68	1.68
General merchandise stores	48.44	48.68	45.77	34.6	36.6	33.9	1.40	1.33	1.35
Department stores and general mail-order houses	53.70	55.13	50.57	35.1	37.5	34.4	1.53	1.47	1.47
Food and liquor stores	68.26	68.24	65.70	36.5	36.3	35.9	1.87	1.88	1.83
Automotive and accessories dealers	86.68	85.36	82.34	44.0	44.0	43.8	1.97	1.94	1.88
Apparel and accessories stores	52.44	52.98	50.81	34.5	35.8	34.8	1.52	1.48	1.46
Other retail trade:									
Furniture and appliance stores	73.34	76.38	71.72	41.2	42.2	41.7	1.78	1.81	1.72
Lumber and hardware supply stores	76.18	76.49	73.93	41.4	41.8	41.3	1.84	1.83	1.79
FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE:									
Banks and trust companies	67.04	66.48	65.56	—	—	—	—	—	—
Security dealers and exchanges	121.50	123.49	98.19	—	—	—	—	—	—
Insurance carriers	84.68	84.36	82.12	—	—	—	—	—	—
SERVICE AND MISCELLANEOUS:									
Hotels and lodging places:									
Hotels, year-round 5/	45.77	46.40	44.40	39.8	40.0	40.0	1.15	1.16	1.11
Personal services:									
Laundries	45.08	44.69	43.68	39.2	39.2	39.0	1.15	1.14	1.12
Cleaning and dyeing plants	52.11	51.32	49.27	38.6	38.3	37.9	1.35	1.34	1.30
Motion pictures:									
Motion-picture production and distribution	101.93	104.29	97.43	—	—	—	—	—	—

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

1/ Not available.

2/ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as switchboard operators; service assistants; operating room instructors; and pay-station attendants. In 1957, such employees made up 39 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

3/ Data relate to employees in such occupations in the telephone industry as central office craftsmen; installation and exchange repair craftsmen; line, cable, and conduit craftsmen; and laborers. In 1957, such employees made up 29 percent of the total number of nonsupervisory employees in establishments reporting hours and earnings data.

4/ Data relate to domestic nonsupervisory employees except messengers.

5/ Money payments only; additional value of board, room, uniforms, and tips, not included.

Table C-6: Average weekly earnings, gross and net spendable, of production or construction workers in selected industry divisions, in current and 1947-49 dollars

Division, month and year	Gross average weekly earnings		Net spendable average weekly earnings			
			Worker with no dependents		Worker with 3 dependents	
	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars	Current dollars	1947-49 dollars
MINING:						
January 1958.....	$99.72	$81.54	$81.42	$66.57	$89.18	$72.92
December 1958.....	105.56	85.34	85.89	69.43	93.97	75.97
January 1959.....	106.13	85.73	85.84	69.34	93.95	75.89
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION:						
January 1958.....	107.10	87.57	87.07	71.19	95.23	77.87
December 1958.....	109.43	88.46	88.85	71.83	97.14	78.53
January 1959.....	110.98	89.64	89.55	72.33	97.92	79.10
MANUFACTURING:						
January 1958.....	81.66	66.77	66.98	54.77	74.37	60.81
December 1958.....	88.04	71.17	72.10	58.29	79.60	64.35
January 1959.....	87.38	70.58	71.20	57.51	78.70	63.57

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-7: Average hourly earnings, gross and excluding overtime, of production workers in manufacturing, by major industry group

Major industry group	Gross average hourly earnings			Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime 1/		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
MANUFACTURING	$2.19	$2.19	$2.11	$2.13	$2.12	$2.06
DURABLE GOODS	2.35	2.36	2.24	2.29	2.28	2.20
NONDURABLE GOODS	1.98	1.97	1.92	1.92	1.91	1.88
Durable Goods						
Ordnance and accessories	2.53	2.54	2.44	2.47	2.48	2.38
Lumber and wood products (except furniture)	1.90	1.92	1.81	1.83	1.86	1.75
Furniture and fixtures	1.80	1.80	1.76	1.74	1.73	1.72
Stone, clay, and glass products	2.16	2.16	2.10	2.09	2.08	2.04
Primary metal industries	2.77	2.75	2.56	2.70	2.68	2.52
Fabricated metal products (except ordnance, machinery, and transportation equipment)	2.32	2.33	2.22	2.26	2.26	2.17
Machinery (except electrical)	2.44	2.44	2.34	2.38	2.37	2.30
Electrical machinery	2.21	2.20	2.12	2.15	2.14	2.10
Transportation equipment	2.62	2.66	2.46	2.54	2.54	2.41
Instruments and related products	2.25	2.24	2.15	2.19	2.18	2.11
Miscellaneous manufacturing industries	1.90	1.88	1.85	1.84	1.82	1.81
Nondurable Goods						
Food and kindred products	2.09	2.06	2.01	2.01	1.98	1.94
Tobacco manufactures	1.64	1.65	1.56	1.61	1.62	1.53
Textile-mill products	1.53	1.52	1.50	1.48	1.47	1.47
Apparel and other finished textile products	1.53	1.52	1.51	1.51	1.49	1.49
Paper and allied products	2.16	2.15	2.08	2.06	2.05	1.99
Printing, publishing, and allied industries 2/	2.63	2.65	2.54			
Chemicals and allied products	2.37	2.36	2.27	2.30	2.30	2.22
Products of petroleum and coal	2.78	2.77	2.72	2.73	2.72	2.68
Rubber products	2.43	2.45	2.29	2.35	2.34	2.25
Leather and leather products	1.60	1.59	1.56	1.57	1.56	1.54

1/ Derived by assuming that the overtime hours shown in table C-2 are paid at the rate of time and one-half.

2/ Average hourly earnings, excluding overtime, are not available separately for the printing, publishing, and allied industries group, as graduated overtime rates are found to an extent likely to make average overtime pay significantly above time and one-half. Inclusion of data for the group in the nondurable-goods total has little effect.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
ALABAMA	$72.52	$74.37	$67.69	39.2	40.2	37.4	$1.85	$1.85	$1.81
Birmingham	93.77	95.27	92.12	39.4	40.2	39.2	2.38	2.37	2.35
Mobile	85.17	83.89	79.97	39.8	39.2	37.9	2.14	2.14	2.11
ARIZONA	96.29	97.47	90.94	40.8	41.3	40.6	2.36	2.36	2.24
Phoenix	97.99	97.10	90.94	41.0	40.8	40.6	2.39	2.38	2.24
ARKANSAS *	(1)	59.80	57.96	(1)	39.6	38.9	(1)	1.51	1.49
Little Rock-N. Little Rock	60.15	59.30	57.28	40.1	39.8	39.5	1.50	1.49	1.45
CALIFORNIA	100.00	101.75	93.60	40.0	40.7	39.0	2.50	2.50	2.40
Fresno	79.56	78.84	74.34	36.0	36.5	34.9	2.21	2.16	2.13
Los Angeles-Long Beach	100.44	101.27	94.01	40.5	41.0	39.5	2.48	2.47	2.38
Sacramento	111.24	112.67	104.75	41.2	42.2	41.9	2.70	2.67	2.50
San Bernardino-Riverside-Ontario	101.71	102.06	95.20	40.2	40.5	39.5	2.53	2.52	2.41
San Diego	105.11	105.47	98.71	40.9	41.2	41.3	2.57	2.56	2.39
San Francisco-Oakland	103.35	104.41	95.88	39.0	39.4	38.2	2.65	2.65	2.51
San Jose	105.37	104.65	90.72	41.0	41.2	37.8	2.57	2.54	2.40
Stockton	94.96	94.07	85.65	39.9	40.2	37.4	2.38	2.34	2.29
COLORADO	94.13	94.85	86.98	40.4	41.6	39.9	2.33	2.28	2.18
Denver 2/	94.83	95.63	86.94	40.7	41.4	39.7	2.33	2.31	2.19
CONNECTICUT *	(1)	90.80	83.28	(1)	40.9	39.1	(1)	2.22	2.13
Bridgeport *	(1)	94.76	85.85	(1)	41.2	39.2	(1)	2.30	2.19
Hartford *	(1)	92.52	85.03	(1)	40.4	38.3	(1)	2.29	2.22
New Britain *	(1)	86.69	78.69	(1)	40.7	38.2	(1)	2.13	2.06
New Haven *	(1)	87.29	80.55	(1)	40.6	39.1	(1)	2.15	2.06
Stamford *	(1)	96.37	90.50	(1)	41.9	40.4	(1)	2.30	2.24
Waterbury *	(1)	94.08	84.89	(1)	42.0	39.3	(1)	2.24	2.16
DELAWARE	88.48	86.19	83.16	39.5	39.0	38.5	2.24	2.21	2.16
Wilmington	99.75	96.11	92.25	39.9	38.6	38.6	2.50	2.49	2.39
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:									
Washington	93.85	96.15	89.44	39.6	40.4	39.4	2.37	2.38	2.27
FLORIDA	71.48	70.62	67.56	41.8	41.3	40.7	1.71	1.71	1.66
Jacksonville	74.24	76.07	68.94	39.7	40.9	38.3	1.87	1.86	1.80
Miami	71.46	70.64	66.97	40.6	40.6	40.1	1.76	1.74	1.67
Tampa-St. Petersburg	70.30	68.71	66.80	41.6	40.9	40.0	1.69	1.68	1.67
GEORGIA	62.96	64.62	59.14	40.1	40.9	38.4	1.57	1.58	1.54
Atlanta 2/	79.79	83.82	73.88	40.5	41.7	39.3	1.97	2.01	1.88
Savannah	84.15	85.02	79.15	42.5	42.3	40.8	1.98	2.01	1.94
IDAHO	87.70	86.90	85.90	40.6	40.8	41.1	2.16	2.13	2.09
ILLINOIS *	(1)	94.10	87.91	(1)	40.3	39.1	(1)	2.33	2.25
Chicago *	(1)	99.49	91.41	(1)	40.5	38.8	(1)	2.46	2.36
Peoria *	(1)	101.58	91.44	(1)	40.2	39.0	(1)	2.53	2.34
Rockford *	(1)	96.12	89.30	(1)	41.4	40.4	(1)	2.32	2.21
INDIANA *	(1)	99.98	89.11	(1)	41.1	38.8	(1)	2.43	2.30
IOWA *	(1)	90.63	84.11	(1)	40.6	39.8	(1)	2.23	2.12
Des Moines	97.14	91.90	89.43	39.4	38.6	39.0	2.47	2.38	2.29

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
KANSAS	$93.67	$95.39	$90.30	41.1	41.8	41.2	$2.28	$2.28	$2.19
Topeka *	(1)	98.27	82.46	(1)	42.7	38.9	(1)	2.30	2.12
Wichita	97.84	99.51	94.91	40.5	41.0	41.8	2.42	2.42	2.27
KENTUCKY	81.00	81.39	77.01	40.5	40.9	39.9	2.00	1.99	1.93
Louisville	92.64	94.09	89.38	41.3	41.8	40.7	2.24	2.25	2.20
LOUISIANA	83.42	82.60	81.00	40.3	41.3	39.9	2.07	2.00	2.03
Baton Rouge	108.81	110.95	106.27	40.6	41.4	40.1	2.68	2.68	2.65
New Orleans	84.77	83.37	79.78	39.8	39.7	39.3	2.13	2.10	2.03
Shreveport	82.15	79.58	76.11	41.7	40.6	40.7	1.97	1.96	1.87
MAINE	68.82	69.07	65.76	41.3	41.3	40.0	1.67	1.67	1.64
Lewiston-Auburn 2/	59.19	60.41	55.40	39.5	40.0	37.2	1.50	1.51	1.49
Portland	74.31	73.50	72.54	40.3	40.3	40.8	1.84	1.83	1.78
MARYLAND	87.96	89.51	83.13	39.8	40.5	39.4	2.21	2.21	2.11
Baltimore	93.67	95.53	87.30	40.2	41.0	39.5	2.33	2.33	2.21
MASSACHUSETTS	80.00	79.80	73.92	40.0	40.1	38.5	2.00	1.99	1.92
Boston	84.93	86.80	79.54	39.5	40.0	38.8	2.15	2.17	2.05
Fall River	58.99	57.78	56.06	37.1	36.8	36.4	1.59	1.57	1.54
New Bedford	63.47	62.27	59.84	38.7	38.2	37.4	1.64	1.63	1.60
Springfield-Holyoke	86.07	85.26	80.17	40.6	40.6	39.3	2.12	2.10	2.04
Worcester	87.42	88.26	77.65	40.1	40.3	36.8	2.18	2.19	2.11
MICHIGAN	106.41	110.02	93.97	40.8	41.5	38.2	2.61	2.65	2.46
Detroit	112.67	110.72	97.73	41.0	39.5	37.5	2.75	2.80	2.61
Flint	109.23	137.24	97.94	40.1	46.6	38.5	2.72	2.95	2.54
Grand Rapids	98.10	100.28	89.48	40.9	41.8	39.4	2.40	2.40	2.27
Lansing	111.03	125.66	100.76	40.7	44.8	39.7	2.73	2.81	2.54
Muskegon-Muskegon Heights	97.40	98.70	93.61	39.4	39.4	39.2	2.47	2.51	2.39
Saginaw	106.77	111.70	87.85	42.1	42.7	37.4	2.54	2.62	2.35
MINNESOTA	90.31	90.98	86.38	40.0	40.7	39.6	2.26	2.24	2.18
Duluth	96.15	96.62	88.87	38.1	38.4	37.3	2.52	2.52	2.38
Minneapolis-St. Paul 2/	93.28	94.01	87.78	40.1	40.5	39.4	2.33	2.32	2.23
MISSISSIPPI	60.79	61.80	55.54	40.8	41.2	38.3	1.49	1.50	1.45
Jackson	65.77	67.72	62.25	40.6	41.8	39.4	1.62	1.62	1.58
MISSOURI	83.79	88.90	78.29	39.5	41.5	38.6	2.12	2.14	2.03
Kansas City	96.79	100.34	88.69	41.2	42.2	39.7	2.35	2.38	2.23
St. Louis *	(1)	94.23	86.83	(1)	40.4	39.2	(1)	2.33	2.21
MONTANA	97.00	95.87	86.79	41.1	41.5	37.9	2.36	2.31	2.29
NEBRASKA	84.49	83.69	77.99	42.0	42.2	40.6	2.01	1.98	1.92
Omaha	91.62	90.20	82.89	42.4	42.4	40.5	2.16	2.13	2.05
NEVADA	108.65	107.27	101.38	41.0	41.1	39.6	2.65	2.61	2.56
NEW HAMPSHIRE	68.38	67.30	64.62	40.7	40.3	39.4	1.68	1.67	1.64
Manchester	63.27	63.20	60.83	39.3	39.5	38.5	1.61	1.60	1.58

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
NEW JERSEY	$90.67	$90.88	$84.83	40.1	40.3	39.0	$2.26	$2.26	$2.17
Newark-Jersey City 3/	92.44	92.24	86.32	40.4	40.6	38.9	2.29	2.27	2.22
Paterson 3/	89.43	90.29	82.20	40.3	40.6	38.5	2.22	2.22	2.13
Perth Amboy 3/	93.63	94.37	88.02	40.2	40.4	39.4	2.33	2.34	2.23
Trenton	91.31	90.53	85.38	40.6	40.2	39.6	2.25	2.25	2.16
NEW MEXICO	81.19	86.73	84.23	39.8	42.1	41.7	2.04	2.06	2.02
Albuquerque	85.68	92.88	89.46	40.8	43.4	42.2	2.10	2.14	2.12
NEW YORK	86.13	85.96	81.60	39.0	39.4	38.1	2.21	2.18	2.14
Albany-Schenectady-Troy	93.68	96.55	91.63	39.2	40.0	39.8	2.39	2.41	2.30
Binghamton	79.36	78.49	74.04	39.1	38.9	38.1	2.03	2.02	1.95
Buffalo	103.16	104.22	96.24	39.9	40.5	39.1	2.59	2.57	2.46
Elmira	83.85	87.60	80.38	39.3	40.8	38.8	2.14	2.14	2.07
Nassau-Suffolk Counties 3/	96.05	92.32	88.21	40.9	40.0	39.7	2.35	2.31	2.22
New York-Northeastern New Jersey	86.58	86.07	81.00	39.0	39.3	37.5	2.22	2.19	2.16
New York City 3/	82.12	81.39	78.64	37.9	38.3	37.0	2.17	2.12	2.13
Rochester	93.70	95.13	87.75	40.0	40.6	38.8	2.34	2.34	2.26
Syracuse	93.32	92.54	85.20	40.7	40.4	39.5	2.29	2.29	2.16
Utica-Rome	82.90	84.14	81.13	39.7	40.3	39.6	2.09	2.09	2.05
Westchester County 3/	87.28	92.19	77.27	39.5	40.8	37.2	2.21	2.26	2.08
NORTH CAROLINA	58.07	56.09	53.86	39.5	37.9	37.4	1.47	1.48	1.44
Charlotte	64.87	65.99	61.45	40.8	41.5	39.9	1.59	1.59	1.54
Greensboro-High Point	54.91	55.06	52.93	37.1	37.2	36.5	1.48	1.48	1.45
NORTH DAKOTA	80.08	82.56	78.27	40.4	42.0	41.2	1.98	1.97	1.90
Fargo	89.64	85.36	83.96	39.8	39.4	39.4	2.25	2.17	2.13
OHIO	99.91	101.19	90.42	40.1	40.6	38.4	2.49	2.49	2.35
Akron	102.74	105.75	92.61	38.4	39.4	36.6	2.68	2.68	2.53
Canton	101.92	104.85	89.30	39.2	40.5	36.7	2.60	2.59	2.43
Cincinnati	91.85	94.20	85.79	40.0	41.0	39.6	2.30	2.30	2.17
Cleveland	103.35	103.71	92.31	40.4	40.7	38.4	2.56	2.55	2.40
Columbus	96.10	97.82	87.93	40.7	41.0	39.2	2.36	2.39	2.24
Dayton	106.50	111.29	99.06	40.6	41.9	39.6	2.62	2.66	2.50
Toledo	104.69	103.42	97.26	40.1	39.9	38.9	2.61	2.59	2.50
Youngstown	114.08	112.29	96.40	39.6	38.9	35.5	2.88	2.89	2.72
OKLAHOMA	84.05	84.23	80.20	41.2	41.7	39.9	2.04	2.02	2.01
Oklahoma City 2/	77.11	77.08	78.21	40.8	41.0	41.6	1.89	1.88	1.88
Tulsa	92.21	91.88	86.80	40.8	41.2	39.1	2.26	2.23	2.22
OREGON	92.37	95.44	89.12	37.7	38.5	37.7	2.45	2.48	2.36
Portland	92.84	93.49	88.30	38.3	38.3	37.8	2.42	2.44	2.34
PENNSYLVANIA	85.75	85.80	80.77	38.8	39.0	38.1	2.21	2.20	2.12
Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton	75.96	78.70	77.54	36.0	37.3	37.1	2.11	2.11	2.09
Erie	93.37	93.26	87.86	39.9	40.2	39.4	2.34	2.32	2.23
Harrisburg	71.44	72.01	70.31	38.0	37.9	37.6	1.88	1.90	1.87
Lancaster	76.33	77.08	71.28	40.6	41.0	39.6	1.88	1.88	1.80
Philadelphia	88.88	89.38	84.46	39.5	39.9	39.1	2.25	2.24	2.16
Pittsburgh	108.50	106.35	95.00	39.6	39.1	37.4	2.74	2.72	2.54
Reading	77.81	76.63	70.86	39.7	39.5	38.3	1.96	1.94	1.85
Scranton	63.92	63.54	61.88	37.6	37.6	37.5	1.70	1.69	1.65
Wilkes-Barre—Hazleton	58.81	59.01	57.72	36.3	36.2	37.0	1.62	1.63	1.56
York	76.82	75.52	71.38	41.3	40.6	40.1	1.86	1.86	1.78

See footnotes at end of table. NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

Table C-8: Hours and gross earnings of production workers in manufacturing, by State and selected areas-Continued

State and area	Average weekly earnings			Average weekly hours			Average hourly earnings		
	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958	Jan. 1959	Dec. 1958	Jan. 1958
RHODE ISLAND	$67.47	$69.49	$66.86	40.4	40.4	39.1	$1.67	$1.72	$1.71
Providence	71.28	71.46	67.82	40.5	40.6	39.2	1.76	1.76	1.73
SOUTH CAROLINA	59.71	58.11	56.84	40.9	39.8	39.2	1.46	1.46	1.45
Charleston	73.22	68.38	71.06	41.6	39.3	42.3	1.76	1.74	1.68
SOUTH DAKOTA	94.03	91.56	80.77	48.1	47.2	43.9	1.95	1.94	1.84
Sioux Falls	107.57	103.38	89.03	50.9	49.4	44.5	2.11	2.09	2.00
TENNESSEE*	(1)	68.03	63.71	(1)	39.1	37.7	(1)	1.74	1.69
Chattanooga*	(1)	74.89	68.71	(1)	40.7	38.6	(1)	1.84	1.78
Knoxville*	(1)	83.60	79.49	(1)	40.0	38.4	(1)	2.09	2.07
Memphis*	(1)	73.97	72.56	(1)	40.2	38.8	(1)	1.84	1.87
Nashville*	(1)	74.34	67.77	(1)	40.4	39.4	(1)	1.84	1.72
TEXAS	87.14	87.14	84.86	41.3	41.3	40.8	2.11	2.11	2.08
Dallas	82.12	82.15	78.96	41.9	41.7	40.7	1.96	1.97	1.94
Fort Worth	98.80	100.69	91.48	40.0	40.6	40.3	2.47	2.48	2.27
Houston	99.84	100.19	97.53	41.6	41.4	40.3	2.40	2.42	2.42
San Antonio	64.00	64.40	64.32	40.0	40.0	40.2	1.60	1.61	1.60
UTAH*	(1)	95.27	90.79	(1)	40.2	38.8	(1)	2.37	2.34
Salt Lake City*	(1)	92.77	85.75	(1)	41.6	39.7	(1)	2.23	2.16
VERMONT	72.17	72.68	67.86	41.2	41.7	39.9	1.75	1.74	1.70
Burlington	75.73	74.68	69.84	41.8	41.4	40.1	1.81	1.80	1.74
Springfield	84.40	82.74	77.53	41.3	40.8	38.9	2.04	2.03	1.99
VIRGINIA	67.54	67.54	64.18	40.2	40.2	38.9	1.68	1.68	1.65
Norfolk-Portsmouth	75.33	73.54	70.13	40.5	38.3	39.4	1.86	1.92	1.78
Richmond	74.61	76.57	73.89	39.9	40.3	40.6	1.87	1.90	1.82
WASHINGTON	97.02	99.18	91.87	38.5	39.2	38.6	2.52	2.53	2.38
Seattle	96.13	99.54	90.86	38.3	39.5	38.5	2.51	2.52	2.36
Spokane	97.24	103.75	95.73	37.4	39.6	38.6	2.60	2.62	2.48
Tacoma	94.00	96.36	88.69	37.6	38.7	37.9	2.50	2.49	2.34
WEST VIRGINIA	90.79	91.18	83.38	38.8	39.3	37.9	2.34	2.32	2.20
Charleston	110.70	110.03	103.86	40.7	40.6	40.1	2.72	2.71	2.59
Wheeling-Steubenville	103.74	103.33	86.62	38.0	38.7	35.5	2.73	2.67	2.44
WISCONSIN	93.08	93.02	85.85	41.2	41.3	39.7	2.26	2.25	2.16
Kenosha	119.26	115.76	90.59	44.6	43.5	38.8	2.67	2.66	2.34
La Crosse	87.93	88.27	85.68	39.5	39.8	38.6	2.23	2.22	2.22
Madison	97.29	102.05	91.26	39.4	40.8	38.8	2.47	2.50	2.35
Milwaukee	99.83	98.89	93.17	40.4	40.3	39.3	2.47	2.46	2.37
Racine	96.14	94.24	90.71	40.4	40.1	39.6	2.38	2.35	2.29
WYOMING	95.04	94.60	98.09	39.6	40.6	40.2	2.40	2.33	2.44
Casper	114.65	112.22	115.20	39.4	39.1	40.0	2.91	2.87	2.88

* 1945 Standard Industrial Classification. (See Announcement on page iii.)

1/ Not available.

2/ Area definition revised as follows:

Denver.....Adams, Arapahoe, Boulder, Denver, and Jefferson Counties.
Atlanta.....Clayton, Cobb, DeKalb, Fulton, and Gwinnett Counties.
Lewiston-Auburn.....Auburn, Lewiston, and Lisbons towns in Androscoggin County.
Minneapolis-St. Paul...Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, Ramsey, and Washington Counties.
Oklahoma City.....Cleveland and Oklahoma Counties.

3/ Subarea of New York-Northeastern New Jersey.

NOTE: Data for the current month are preliminary.

SOURCE: Cooperating State agencies listed on inside back cover.

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ARKANSAS	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Little Rock.
CALIFORNIA	- Research and Statistics, Department of Employment, Sacramento 14.
CONNECTICUT	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Hartford 15.
DELAWARE	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Wilmington 99.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	- U. S. Employment Service for D. C., Washington 25.
FLORIDA	- Industrial Commission, Tallahassee.
GEORGIA	- Employment Security Agency, Department of Labor, Atlanta 3.
IDAHO	- Employment Security Agency, Boise.
INDIANA	- Employment Security Division, Indianapolis 25.
KANSAS	- Employment Security Division, Department of Labor, Topeka.
KENTUCKY	- Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Economic Security, Frankfort.
LOUISIANA	- Division of Employment Security, Department of Labor, Baton Rouge 4.
MAINE	- Employment Security Commission, Augusta.
MARYLAND	- Department of Employment Security, Baltimore 1.
MASSACHUSETTS	- Research and Statistics, Division of Employment Security, Boston 15.
MINNESOTA	- Department of Employment Security, St. Paul 1.
MISSISSIPPI	- Employment Security Commission, Jackson.
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NEVADA	- Employment Security Department, Carson City.
NEW HAMPSHIRE	- Department of Employment Security, Concord.
NEW MEXICO	- Employment Security Commission, Albuquerque.
NEW YORK	- Bureau of Research and Statistics, Division of Employment, State Department of Labor, 500 Eighth Avenue, New York 18.
NORTH CAROLINA	- Bureau of Research and Statistics, Employment Security Commission, Raleigh.
NORTH DAKOTA	- Unemployment Compensation Division, Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bismarck.
OKLAHOMA	- Employment Security Commission, Oklahoma City 2.
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VERMONT	- Unemployment Compensation Commission, Montpelier.
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